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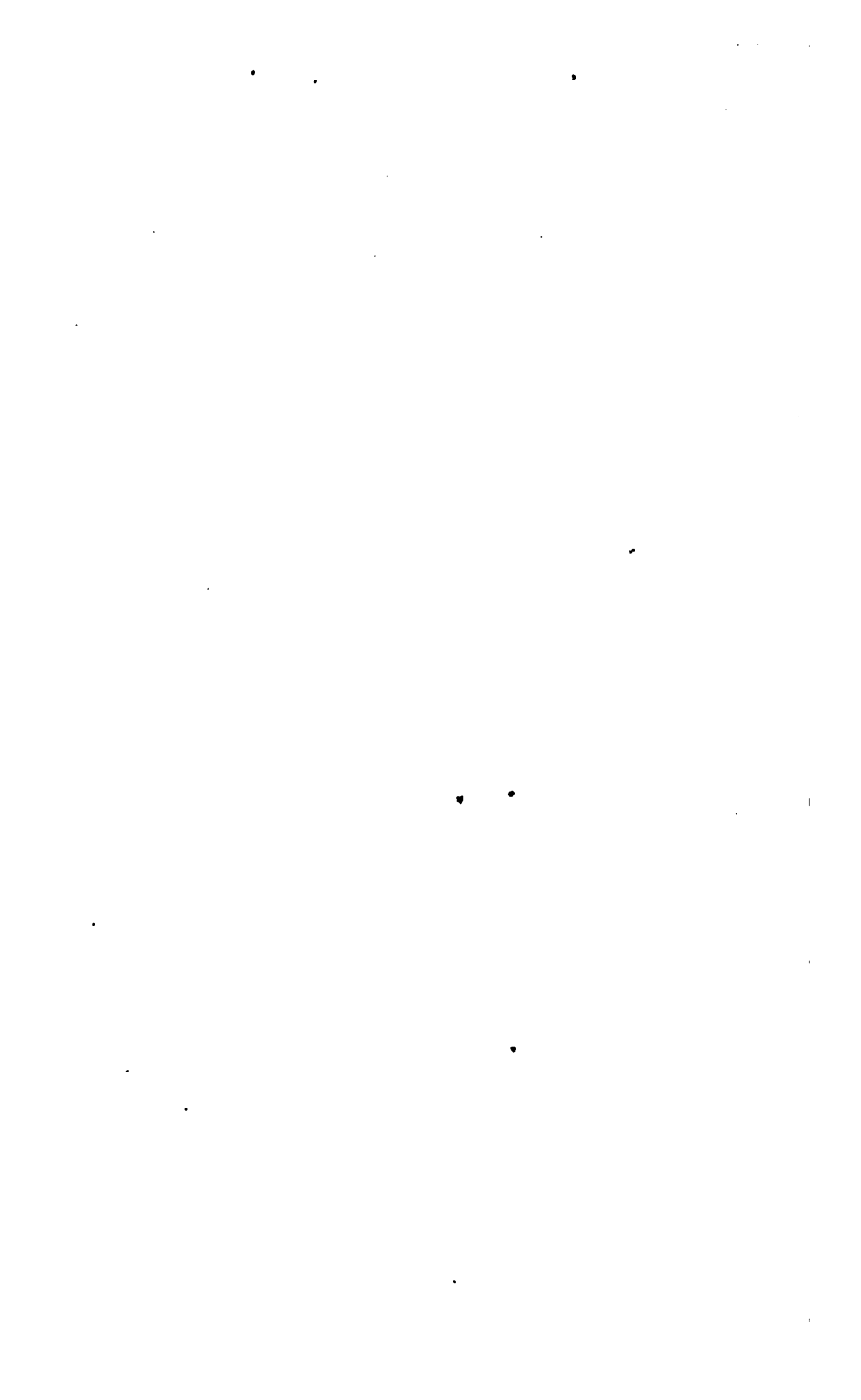
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THE
RUDIMENTS
OF
GREEK GRAMMAR,

AS USED AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE AT ETON,
LITERALLY TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

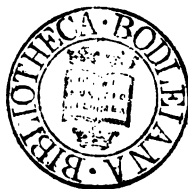
BY
THE REV. H. J. TAYLER, B.D.

LONDON:
SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL,
STATIONERS' HALL COURT, LUDGATE HILL.

1832.

833.

Price 4s. bound.



PRINTED BY A. J. VALPY,
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following translation of the Eton Greek Grammar has been prepared under the idea that in many Schools and Seminaries, where the Eton system is adopted, such a work has long been considered desirable, in order to convey to the understanding of young boys the rules and principles of the Greek language in a simpler and easier manner, than through the medium of a foreign tongue. Keeping this design in view, the Translator has deemed it advisable to adhere as closely as possible to the Latin text. He is not aware of having in any instance materially deviated from it, or of having made any important insertion or alteration, either in the text or notes, which did not seem to be required by a regard to plainness and perspicuity. It is hoped, therefore, that without at all interfering with the use of the original work, a literal translation may prove an unexceptionable companion to it, and be found to conduce to the speedier acquisition of the language. It has no other aim, than to enable the pupil to obtain a readier insight into the chief rules and idioms of the Greek tongue, and to retain them more permanently in his memory.

H. J. T.

Brighton, Dec. 1831. .

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The **LETTERS** of the Greek Alphabet are twenty-four.

SHAPE.		NAME.	FORCE.
A α	Ἄλφα	Alpha	a
B β ϐ	Βῆτα	Beta	b
Γ γ ϒ	Γάμμα	Gamma	g
Δ δ	Δέλτα	Delta	d
E ε	Ἐ ψιλόν	Epsilon	e short
Z ζ Ϻ	Ζῆτα	Zeta	z
H η	Ἡτα	Eta	e long
Θ ϑ θ	Θῆτα	Theta	th
I ι	Ἰῶτα	Iota	i
K κ	Κάππα	Kappa	k c
Λ λ	Λάμβδα	Lambda	l
M μ	Μῶ	Mu	m
N ν	Νῦ	Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Ξι	Xi	x
O ο	Ὅ μικρόν	Omicron	o little
Π π π	Πι	Pi	p
P ρ ϱ	Ῥῶ	Rho	r
Σ Ϛ ϛ Ϝ ϝ	Σίγμα	Sigma	s
T τ τ	Ταῦ	Tau	t
Υ υ	Υ ψιλόν	Upsilon	u
Φ φ	Φι	Phi	ph
Χ χ	Χι	Chi	ch
Ψ ψ	Ψι	Psi	ps
Ω ω	Ὠ μέγα	Omega	o great.

The old Greeks had only sixteen letters : afterwards the aspirates φ, χ, θ were added, and the double consonants ξ, ζ, ψ, and the long vowels η, ω, which were, previously to this time, expressed in the pronunciation : "Formerly," says Plato in his *Cratylus*, "we did not use η, but ε; nor ω, but ο;" and instead of the diphthong ω they wrote α. *Athenæus* l. xi. c. 5.

N.B. Homer was unacquainted with the letters φ, χ, θ, ξ, ζ, ψ, η, ω.

Et. Gr. Gr.

A

The LETTERS are divided into vowels and consonants.

There are seven vowels, α , ϵ , η , ι , \omicron , υ , ω .

The other seventeen are consonants.

VOWELS.

Long vowels	.	.	.	.	η , ω .
Short	.	.	.	.	ϵ , \omicron .
Doubtful	.	.	.	.	α , ι , υ .
Changeable ¹	.	.	.	.	α , ϵ , \omicron .
Unchangeable	.	.	.	.	η , ι , υ , ω .
Prepositive ²	.	.	.	.	α , ϵ , η , \omicron , ω .
Subjunctive	.	.	.	.	ι , υ .

DIPHTHONGS.

There are twelve diphthongs :

Six proper,— $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon$.

Six improper,— α , η , φ , with iota marked underneath ;
 $\eta\upsilon$, $\upsilon\iota$, $\omega\upsilon$.

Changeable,³— $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$.

Unchangeable,— $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon$.

CONSONANTS

are of two kinds : mutes and semivowels.

¹ The vowels α , ϵ , \omicron are called Changeable, because they undergo a change in the augments of verbs : that is, α and ϵ are changed into η , and \omicron into ω .

² The vowels α , ϵ , η , \omicron , ω are called Prepositive, because they are always placed first in the formation of diphthongs : ι and υ are called Subjunctive, because they are subjoined, except in the diphthong $\upsilon\iota$.

³ The changeable diphthongs follow the same rules as the changeable vowels.

1. The mutes are nine in number, and are divided into

The smooth	$\pi, \kappa, \tau.$
The middle	$\beta, \gamma, \delta.$
The aspirate	$\phi, \chi, \theta.$

There is an affinity between the letters $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi, \beta, \phi. \\ \kappa, \gamma, \chi. \\ \tau, \delta, \theta. \end{array} \right.$

2. The semivowels are double,¹ ζ, ξ, ψ.

The liquids, or unchangeable² consonants are, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

The letter Σ stands alone, unconnected with any of the rest.

ACCENTS.

There are three accents; the acute ['], the grave ['], the circumflex [˘].³

1. The acute is placed on the last syllable, the last but one, and the last but two.

2. The circumflex on the last, and the last but one.

3. The grave accent is only marked on the last syllable; but it is understood in every syllable on which there is no accent.⁴

Every word, of which the last syllable is acute, un-

¹ The double consonants are resolved by σ and one of the mutes; as ζ by τσ, δσ, and σδ in the Doric dialect: ξ by κσ, γσ, χσ; ψ by πσ, βσ, φσ.

² That is, those which have no correspondent or kindred letters, into which they may be changed in the inflexions of verbs and nouns.

³ The acute accent raises, and as it were sharpens, syllables; the grave lowers them; the circumflex sustains, and lengthens them.

⁴ When a word has the acute accent on the last syllable, it is called oxytone; as Θεός, God: when on the penultima, paroxytone; as κόσμος, the world: when on the antepenultima, proparoxytone; as ἄγγελος, a messenger.

less it be at the end of a sentence, is marked with the grave accent, except τίς interrogative.

There are two breathings: the soft ['] and the aspirate ['].¹

Every word beginning with a vowel, or a diphthong, takes either the soft breathing, or the aspirate, in the beginning: as, ὄρος, *a mountain*; ὄρος, *a boundary*.

All words beginning with υ or ρ, are aspirated: as, ὕδωρ, *water*; ῥῆμα, *a word*. But if the letter ρ is doubled in the middle of a word, the first takes the soft breathing, the latter the aspirate: as ἔρρωσο, *farewell*.

Apostrophe is the sign of a vowel having been thrown out on account of a vowel following, thus ['].

The vowels α, ε, ι, ο, and the diphthongs αι and οι, are thrown out by apostrophe: as κατ' αὐτόν, for κατὰ αὐτόν.

If the vowel following be aspirated, the smooth consonants going before are changed into aspirates: as ἀφ' ἡμῶν, for ἀπὸ ἡμῶν, *from us*: τίφθ' οὕτω, for τίποτε οὕτω, *why so?*²

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are eight parts of speech, as in the Latin language:

Article,	Participle,
Noun,	Adverb,
Pronoun,	Conjunction,
Verb,	Preposition.

¹ Formerly the letter H was the mark of the aspirate breathing: they used to write *Héκατον*, what they afterwards wrote *ἑκατον*.

² Sometimes also a short vowel at the beginning of a word is taken away after a long one at the end of the word preceding; as, τέχῃ γαθῇ. So μή οὐ is pronounced as a monosyllable, that is, μή 'ν and μή 'νός for μή αὐτός and μή 'δικεῖν for μή ἀδικεῖν. Sometimes these vowels are joined together by crasis; as, ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγὼ οἶμαι, ἐγὼ φημι.

There are three Numbers : singular, dual, and plural.

There are five Cases: the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative.

There are three Genders : masculine, feminine, and neuter.

THE ARTICLE.

The Article is, *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ*, (in Latin) *hic, hæc, hoc*, and is thus declined :¹

Sing.				Dual.			
	m.	f.	n.		m.	f.	n.
N.	ὁ,	ἡ,	τὸ,	N. A.	τῶ,	ταῖ,	τοῖ,
G.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ,	G. D.	τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.
D.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,				
A.	τὸν,	τὴν,	τὸ.				

Plural.

	m.	f.	n.		m.	f.	n.
N.	οἱ,	αἱ,	τὰ,	D.	τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς,
G.	τῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν,	A.	τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τὰ.

DECLENSIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are ten Declensions :

¹ Grammarians call this the Prepositive article : the other, *ὁς, ἡ, δ*, which may be better called the relative, they term the subjunctive.

Five of simple, and five of contracted, nouns.

The four first declensions of simple nouns are parissyllabic, that is, they do not increase their syllables in the genitive. The fifth is imparissyllabic, that is, it increases its syllables in the genitive.

THE FIRST DECLENSION OF SIMPLE NOUNS.

The first declension has two terminations, *ας* and *ης*, of the masculine gender only : as, ὁ ταμίας, *a steward* ; ὁ κριτής, *a judge* : but ὁ and ἡ ληστής, *a robber*, is, in the opinion of some, of the common gender.

Sing.

N. ὁ ταμίας,
G. τοῦ ταμίου,
D. τῷ ταμίᾳ,
A. τὸν ταμίαν,
V. ὃ ταμία.

Dual.

N. A. τὼ ταμία,
G. D. τοῖν ταμίαιν,
V. ὃ ταμία.

Plural.

N. οἱ ταμίαι,
G. τῶν ταμιῶν,
D. τοῖς ταμίαις,
A. τοὺς ταμίας,
V. ὃ ταμίαι.

Sing.

N. ὁ κριτής,
G. τοῦ κριτοῦ,
D. τῷ κριτῇ,
A. τὸν κριτὴν,
V. ὃ κριτά.

Dual.

N. A. τὼ κριτά,
G. D. τοῖν κριταῖν,
V. ὃ κριτά.

Plural.

N. οἱ κριταί,
G. τῶν κριτῶν,
D. τοῖς κριταῖς,
A. τοὺς κριτάς,
V. ὃ κριταί.

Of the Genitive.

Every genitive plural ends in *ων* and in the first and second declension it usually takes the circumflex¹ accent on the last syllable.

Some nouns of this declension, declined according to the Doric dialect, make the Genitive in *α* as, *ὁ ὄρεσι-βάτης*, *a wanderer on the mountains*, Gen. *τοῦ ὄρεσιβάτα* and proper names ending in *ας* as, *ὁ Βρασίλας*, Gen. *τοῦ Βρασίλα*.

Of the Dative.

The Dative singular, in the four first declensions, has always *ι* written underneath : thus, *α, η, ω*.

Of the Vocative.

The vocative singular is formed from the nominative, by throwing away *ς*.

The Exceptions are these :

1. Nouns ending in *της* as, *μητιέτης*, *counsellor* ;
2. Nouns signifying a particular nation or country, as, *Σκύθης*, *a Scythian* ;
3. Poetic nouns ending in *κης* as *κυνώκης*, *impudent* ;
4. Nouns compounded of *πωλῶ*, *to sell* ; *μετρῶ*, *to measure* ; *τρίβω*, *to wear*.

All these make the vocative in *α* short : as, *ὦ μητιέα*,² *ὦ Σκύθα*.

Nouns ending in *στης* have both terminations, *α* and *η* as, *ὁ* and *ἡ ληστής*, *a robber*, *ὦ ληστὰ* or *ληστῇ*.

¹ See afterwards on the Accents, p. 172.

² *Μητιέα*—Il. α. 175. *Θύεστα*—Il. β. 107, &c. are not vocatives for nominatives ; but in fact nominatives of the Æolic language.—Hence the Latin words, *poëta*, *athleta*, *cometa*, &c. "For the Latin language very much resembles the Æolic." Quintil, Book i. C. 6.

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension has two terminations, *α* and *η*, of the feminine gender: as, ἡ μουσα, *muse*; ἡ τιμή, *honor*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ μουσα,	N. A. τὰ μούσα,	N. αἱ μουσαι,
G. τῆς μούσης,	G. D. ταῖν μούσαιν,	G. τῶν μουσῶν,
D. τῇ μούσῃ,	V. ᾧ μούσα.	D. ταῖς μούσαις,
A. τὴν μούσαν,		A. τὰς μούσας,
V. ᾧ μουσα.		V. ᾧ μουσαι.

Sing. N. ἡ φίλια, — G. τῆς φιλίας, — D. τῇ φίλει.
In the rest of the cases, as μουσα.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ τιμή,	N. A. τὰ τιμά,	N. αἱ τιμαι,
G. τῆς τιμῆς,	G. D. ταῖν τιμαῖν,	G. τῶν τιμῶν,
D. τῇ τιμῇ,	V. ᾧ τιμά.	D. ταῖς τιμαῖς,
A. τὴν τιμὴν,		A. τὰς τιμάς,
V. ᾧ τιμή.		V. ᾧ τιμαὶ.

Words ending in *δα*, *θα*, *ρα*, and *α* pure, make the genitive in *ας*, and the dative in *α*: thus, Ἀθηνᾶ, *Minerva*; Ναυσικᾶ, *Nausicaa*; μνᾶ, *a coin or weight called mina*; these words are contracted from Ἀθηνάα, Ναυσικάα, μνάα.

A letter is called pure, when a vowel or diphthong goes immediately before it.

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

The third declension has two terminations, *ος* and *ον*: *ος* of the masculine, feminine, and common gender; as, ὁ λόγος, *a discourse*; ἡ νόσος, *a disease*; ὁ and ἡ λίθος, *a stone*; and *ον* of the neuter gender, as τὸ ξύλον, *wood*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λόγος,	N. A. τὰ λόγια,	N. οἱ λόγοι,
G. τοῦ λόγου,	G. D. τοῖν λόγοιν,	G. τῶν λόγων,
D. τῷ λόγῳ,	V. ᾧ λόγῳ.	D. τοῖς λόγοις,
A. τὸν λόγον,		A. τοὺς λόγους,
V. ᾧ λόγῳ.		V. ᾧ λόγοι.

Contracted nouns are of the third declension; as, ὁ νῶς, νοῦς, *the mind*.

Sing.	Dual.
N. ὁ νῶς, νοῦς,	N. A. τὰ νῶα, νῶ,
G. τοῦ νόου, νοῦ,	with the acute accent.
D. τῷ νόῳ, νῶ,	G. D. τοῖν νόοιν, νοῖν,
A. τὸν νόον, νοῦν,	V. ᾧ νῶα, νῶ.
V. ᾧ νῶς, νοῦ.	

Plural.

N. οἱ νῶοι, νοῖ,	A. τοὺς νόους, νοῦς,
G. τῶν νόων, νοῶν,	V. ᾧ νῶοι, νοῖ.
D. τοῖς νῶοις, νοῖς,	

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ξύλον,	N. A. τὰ ξύλα,	N. τὰ ξύλα;
G. τοῦ ξύλου,	G. D. τοῖν ξύλοιν,	G. τῶν ξύλων,
D. τῷ ξύλῳ,	V. ᾧ ξύλῳ.	D. τοῖς ξύλοις,
A. τὸ ξύλον,		A. τὰ ξύλα,
V. ᾧ ξύλον.		V. ᾧ ξύλα.

THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

The fourth declension, which is peculiar to Attic writers, has two terminations, *ως* and *ων* of the masculine, feminine, and common gender; and *ων* of the neuter: as, ὁ λαὸς, *the people*; ἡ ἄλως, *a threshing-floor*; τὸ ἀνώγειον, *an upper chamber*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λεῶς,	N. A. τὼ λεῶ,	N. οἱ λεῶ,
G. τοῦ λεῶ,	G. D. τοῖν λεῶν,	G. τῶν λεῶν,
D. τῷ λεῶ,	V. ᾧ λεῶ.	D. τοῖς λεῶς,
A. τὸν λεῶν,		A. τοὺς λεῶς,
V. ᾧ λεῶς.		V. ᾧ λεῶ.

Neuter nouns ending in *ων* are declined in the same manner, except that the vocative singular is like the nominative, and ends in *ων*, and the accusative with the vocative plural is like the nominative, and ends in *ω*. All of them have invariably *ω* in the last syllable.

Certain nouns of this declension make the accusative in *ω* as, Ἄθως, Ἄθω, *mount Athos*; Κίως, Κίω, *the island Ceos*; Κῶς, Κῶ, *the island Cos*; λαγῶς, λαγῶ, *a hare*.¹

The old Attics also rejected the final *ν*: as, ἀγήρῳ, for ἀγήρων, *free from old age*.

There is only one noun of this declension ending in *ως*, of the neuter gender, viz. τὸ χρέως, *a debt*.

THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

The fifth declension, which is imparisyllabic, has eight² terminations: three vowels, *α*, *ι*, *υ*, of the neuter gender; and five consonants, *ν*, *ρ*, *σ*, *ξ*, *ψ*, of all genders.

¹ But Ἄθων and λαγὼν are found.

² Formerly there seems to have been only one termination of this declension, namely, the letter *Ξ* after almost all the consonants, and many of the vowels: which letter formed the Nominative, and *ο* put before it in the word formed the Genitive: thus σώμα was originally σώματς, μέλι μέλιτς, γόνυ γόνυτς or γόνατς, τιτάν τιτάνς, μάρτυρ and μάρτυς μάρτυρς, νῆξ νῆκτς, φλέψ φλέβς. See more on this subject in Markland on the Fifth Declension of the Greeks.

Sing.
 N. τὸ σῶμα,
 G. τοῦ σώματος,
 D. τῷ σώματι,
 A. τὸ σῶμα,
 V. ᾧ σῶμα.

Dual.
 N. A. τὰ σώματα,
 G. D. τοῖν σωματίοιιν,
 V. ᾧ σώματε.

Plural.
 N. τὰ σώματα,
 G. τῶν σωματίων,
 D. τοῖς σώμασι,
 A. τὰ σώματα,
 V. ᾧ σώματα.

Sing.
 N. ὁ τιτάν,
 G. τοῦ τιτᾶνος,
 D. τῷ τιτᾶνι,
 A. τὸν τιτᾶνα,
 V. ᾧ τιτάν.

Dual.
 N. A. τὼ τιτᾶνε,
 G. D. τοῖν τιτάνοιιν,
 V. ᾧ τιτᾶνε.

Plural.
 N. οἱ τιτᾶνες,
 G. τῶν τιτάνων,
 D. τοῖς τιτᾶσι,
 A. τοὺς τιτᾶνας,
 V. ᾧ τιτᾶνες.

RULES RELATING TO NOUNS IMPARISYLLABIC.

Of the Accusative singular.

The accusative ends in *α*. The following are the Exceptions:

1. Nouns ending in *ις*, and *υς*, *αυς*, and *ους*, which, when they are pure in the genitive, make the accusative in *ν*¹ as, ὁ ὄφις, *a serpent*, τὸν ὄφιν· ὁ βότρυς, *a cluster*, τὸν βότρυιν· ἡ γραῦς, *an old woman*, τὴν γραῦν· ὁ and ἡ βοῦς, *an ox or cow*, τὸν and τὴν βοῦν. But Δίς, *Jupiter*, makes Δία· λᾶας, *a stone*, makes λᾶαν.

2. Gravitones in *ις* and *υς*, if impure in the oblique cases, retain both terminations *α* and *ν* as, ἡ ἔρις, *strife*, τὴν ἔριδα and ἔριν· ὁ νέηλυς, *a stranger*, τὸν νεήλυδα and νέηλυν.

¹ The Poets, however, use the accusative in *α*· as βότρυα, βᾶα.

Of the Vocative singular.

The vocative is like the nominative.¹ The following are the Exceptions :

1. Words declined with *ν* and *τος* in the genitive : and adjectives ending in *ην*, *εις*, and *ας* which make the vocative in *ν* as, *ὁ Αἴας*, *Ajax*, *ὦ Αἴαν*· *ὁ* and *ἡ τέρην*, *tender*, *ὦ τέρην*· *ὁ χαρίεις*, *graceful*, *ὦ χαρίεν*, and *ὦ χαρίει*· *ὁ μέλας*, *black*, *ὦ μέλαν*.

2. Gravitones in *ηρ*, which form the vocative in *ερ*· as, *ἡ μήτηρ*, *a mother*, *ὦ μήτερ*· and five oxytone nouns, *ὁ πατήρ*, *a father* ; *ὁ δαήρ*, *a husband's brother* ; *ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *a man* ; *ὁ σωτήρ*, *a saviour* ; *ἡ γαστήρ*, *the belly* : which make *ὦ πάτερ*, *δαίρ*, *ἀνερ*, *σῶτερ*, *γάστερ*.

3. Nouns ending in *ευς* and *ους*, which throw away *ς*· as, *ὁ βασιλεὺς*, *a king*, *ὦ βασιλεῦ*· except *ποῦς*, *a foot*, which makes *ὦ ποῦς*· and *ὀδούς*, *a tooth*, which makes *ὦ ὀδοῦς*, to preserve the distinction between such words and the adverbs *ποῦ*, *where*, and *ὁδοῦ*, *by the way*.

4. Nouns ending in *ις* and *υς*, which make the vocative in *ι* and *υ*· as, *ὁ βότρυς*, *a cluster*, *ὦ βότρυ*· *ὁ ὄφις*, *a serpent*, *ὦ ὄφι*· *ὁ* and *ἡ παῖς*, *ὦ παῖ*, *boy or girl*. Except oxytones ending in *ις* and *υς*, not contracted ; as, *ὦ Σαλαμῖς*, *Salamis*, *ὦ ἐλπς*, *hope*, *ὦ χλαμὺς*, *a cloak*.

5. Nouns ending in *ων* and *ωρ*, which for the most part form the vocative from their genitives, by throwing away the termination : as, *ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Agamemnon*, voc. *ὦ Ἀγάμεμνον*· *ὁ ἐλεήμων*, *merciful*, voc. *ὦ ἐλέημον*· *ὁ Ἑκτωρ*, *Hector*, voc. *ὦ Ἑκτορ*· *ὁ ῥήτωρ*, *a rhetorician*, voc. *ὦ ῥήτορ*. But *ὁ Ποσειδῶν*, *ῶνος*, *Neptune*, makes in the vocative *ὦ Ποσειδόν*· and *ὁ Ἀπόλλων*, *ωνος*, *Apollo*, voc. *ὦ Ἀπόλλον*.

¹ *Ἡ γυνή*, *a woman*, which makes in the vocative *ὦ γύναι*, and *ὁ ἄναξ*, *a king*, which makes *ὦ ἄνα*, are irregular.

Participles ending in *ων, εις, and ας*, have the vocative the same as the nominative: as, ὁ τύπτων, *οντος*, voc. ὦ τύπτων· ὁ τυφθεῖς, *έντος*, voc. ὦ τυφθεῖς· ὁ ἰστάς, *άντος*, voc. ὦ ἰστάς.

Of the Dative plural.

The dative plural is formed either from the dative singular by taking in *σ* before *ι*, and throwing away *δ, θ, ν, τ*; or from the nominative singular, by adding *ι* in nouns ending in *ξ, ψ, or σ* with a diphthong: as, Ἀραψ, *an Arabian*, Ἀραψι· βασιλεὺς, *a king*, βασιλεῦσι· κόραξ, *a crow*, κόραξι. Except ποῦς, *a foot*, dat. plur. ποσὶ· and κτεῖς, *a comb*, κτεσὶ.

When the penultimate of the dative singular is long by position, it becomes long in the dative plural, by adding *ι* after *ς*, and *υ* after *ο*: as, τιθέντι, τιθείσι· λέοντι, λείουσι.

Nouns contracted by Syncope¹ make the dative plural in *άσι*: as, πατήρ, πατράσι· υἱός, *a son*, Gen. υἱός· Sync. υἱός· dat. plur. υἱάσι.

The dative in use among the Poets is formed from the genitive singular by changing *ος* into *εσι* or *εσσι*: as, ἥρωος, ἡρώεσι and ἡρώεσσι, *to heroes*; ἔπεος, ἐπέεσσι, *to words*.

Apocope also occurs in this declension, in all the cases of the singular number: as,

1. In the nominative, τὸ σκέπα, for σκέπασμα, *a covering*.

2. In the genitive, τοῦ Αἴαν, for Αἴαντος, *of Ajax*.

¹ Πατήρ, μήτηρ, and γαστήρ, although in the other cases they are contracted, in the accusative singular have no contraction, because πάτρα signifies *a native country*, μήτρα, *a womb*, and γάστρα, *the hollow of a vessel*.

3. In the dative, τῇ δαῖ, for δαῖδι, *to the battle*; τῇ παράκοιτι, for παρακοίτιδι, *to the wife*; τῷ ἰδρῶ, for ἰδρῶτι, *to sweat*.

4. In the accusative, τὸν Ἀπόλλω, for Ἀπόλλωνα, *Apollo*; τὸν ἰδρῶ, for ἰδρῶτά, *sweat*.

5. In the vocative, ὦ Λαοδάμα, for Λαοδάμαν, *Laodamas*; ὦ Αἴα, for Αἴαν, *Ajax*.

To datives plural, and to verbs ending in ι or ε, ν is added, if a vowel or a diphthong follow; as, λῑουσιν ἐκείνοις, *to those lions*; τύπτουσιν ἐκείνον, *they beat him*; ἔτυπτεν αὐτὸν, *he smote him*.

Among the Poets ν is very often added to a word, although a consonant follow: as, στῆθεσιν λασίοισι, *in his raging breast*.

OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS OF CONTRACTED NOUNS.

The declensions of contracted nouns are derived from the fifth declension of simple ones.

They are called contracted nouns, because they have two syllables contracted into one; either by Synæresis,¹ which is, when two vowels are so joined, that both are preserved; as, τεῖχεῖ, τεῖχει· or by Crasis, when each vowel, or one, is changed; as, τεῖχεα, τεῖχη· τεῖήρες, τεῖήρεις· or when one is struck out; as, τεῖχίων, τεῖχῶν.

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The first declension of contracted nouns has three terminations, ης, ες, and ος· ης of the masculine and

¹ Synæresis takes place only in the dative singular.

feminine gender ; as, ὁ Δημοσθένης, *Demosthenes* ; ἡ τριήρης, *a trireme* : and ες and ος of the neuter ; as, τὸ τεῖχος, *a wall* ; τὸ ἵππομανές, *hippomanes*.

Sing.

N. ἡ τριήρης,
G. τῆς τριήρεος, ρους,
D. τῇ τριήρεϊ, ρει,
A. τὴν τριήρεα, ρη,
V. ᾧ τριήρεος.

Dual.

N. A. τὰ τριήρεε, ρη,
G. D. ταῖν τριηρέοιν, ροῖν,
V. ᾧ τριήρεε, ρη.

Plural.

N. αἱ τριήρες, ρεις,
G. τῶν τριηρέων, ρῶν,
D. ταῖς τριήρεσι,
A. τὰς τριήρεας, ρεις,
V. ᾧ τριήρεες, ρεις.

Sing.

N. τὸ τεῖχος,
G. τοῦ τείχεος, ους,
D. τῷ τείχεϊ, ει,
A. τὸ τεῖχος,
V. ᾧ τείχεος.

Dual.

N. A. τὼ τείχεε, χη,
G. D. τοῖν τείχεοιν, οῖν,
V. ᾧ τείχεε, χη.

Plural.

N. τὰ τείχεα, χη,
G. τῶν τείχεων, ὶν,
D. τοῖς τείχεσι,
A. τὰ τείχεα, χη,
V. ᾧ τείχεα, χη.

Nouns compounded of κλέος, *glory*, as, Ἡρακλῆς, Ἑτεοκλῆς, are contracted in the nominative : hence arises a double way of declining them : as,

N. Ἡρακλῆς,
G. Ἡρακλέος, κλέους,
D. Ἡρακλέϊ, κλέει,
A. Ἡρακλέα, κλέα,
V. Ἡράκλεος, κλεις,

Ἡρακλῆς,
Ἡρακλέας, κλοῦς,
Ἡρακλέϊ, κλεῖ,
Ἡρακλέα, κλῆ,
Ἡρακλῆς.

Rules.

Proper names of this declension, and words compounded of ἔτος, *a year*, are in some of their cases de-

clined without an increase of syllables : as, ὁ Διογένης, τὸν Διογένην, *Diogenes* ; ὁ Μάνης, τὸν Μάνην, *Manes* ; ὁ ἑπταέτης, τοὺς ἑπταέτας, *seven years old*.

Nouns which end in ης pure, are by the Attics contracted in the accusative into α· as, ὁ and ἡ εὐφυής, *well-born*, accusative τὸν and τὴν εὐφύα, εὐφυᾶ.¹

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension has two terminations : ις, of the masculine and feminine gender ; as, ὁ ὄφις, *a serpent* ; ἡ πόλις, *a city* ; and ι of the neuter ; as, τὸ σίγηπι, *mustard-seed*.

Singular.

Attic.	Ionic.
N. ὁ ὄφις,	
G. τοῦ ὄφεως,	ὄφιος,
D. τῷ ὄφει,	ὄφιϊ—ὄφι.
A. τὸν ὄφιν,	
V. ὦ ὄφι.	

Dual.

N. A. τὸ ὄφε,	ὄφιε,
G. D. τοῖν ὄφεσιν,	ὄφίοιν,
V. ὦ ὄφε,	ὄφιε.

Plural.

N. οἱ ὄφεις,	ὄφεις—ὄφεις,
G. τῶν ὄφεων,	ὄφίων,
D. τοῖς ὄφεσι,	ὄφισι,
A. τοὺς ὄφεις,	ὄφιας—ὄφεις,
V. ὦ ὄφεις,	ὄφεις—ὄφεις.

¹ In this declension, the masculines are peculiar to men ; the feminines end in ῆρης ; and those which are common are only adjectives. Neuters also ending in ες are adjectives, from nouns common ending in ης : but those which end in ος are all substantives. *Scot*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σίνηπι,	N. A. τὰ σινήπια,	N. τὰ σινήπια, πι,
G. τοῦ σινήπιος,	G. D. τοῖν σινήπιοιν,	G. τῶν σινήπιων,
D. τῷ σινήπιϊ, πι,	V. ὦ σινήπια.	D. ταῖς σινήπιασι,
A. τὸ σίνηπι,		A. τὰ σινήπια, πι,
V. ὦ σίνηπι.		V. ὦ σινήπια, πι.

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

The third declension has three terminations : *eus* and *us*, of the masculine gender ; as, ὁ βασιλεὺς, *a king* ; ὁ πελεκὺς, *an axe* : and *u* of the neuter ; as, τὸ ἄστυ, *a city*.

Sing.	Dual.
N. ὁ βασιλεὺς,	N. A. τὼ βασιλέε, ἦ, ²
G. τοῦ βασιλέος, ¹	G. D. τοῖν βασιλέοιν,
D. τῷ βασιλεῖ, εῖ,	V. ὦ βασιλέε, ἦ. ²
A. τὸν βασιλέα,	
V. ὦ βασιλεῦ.	
Plural.	
N. οἱ βασιλέες, εῖς,	A. τοὺς βασιλέας, εῖς,
G. τῶν βασιλέων,	V. ὦ βασιλέες, εῖς.
D. τοῖς βασιλεῦσι,	

Sing.	Dual.
N. ὁ πελεκὺς,	N. A. τὼ πελεκέε, ἦ, ²
G. τοῦ πελεκέος,	G. D. τοῖν πελεκέοιν,
D. τῷ πελεκεῖ, εῖ,	V. ὦ πελεκέε, ἦ. ²
A. τὸν πελεκὺν,	
V. ὦ πελεκὺ.	

¹ The genitive of masculine nouns in *eus* is generally made by the Attics to end in *éos* ; and this *éos* is contracted into *oús*, in those nouns whose nominative ends in *eus* pure ; as, ὁ χοεὺς, *a gallon-measure*, τοῦ χοέως, χοοῦς, and in the accusative τὸν χοέα, χοᾶ.

² This contraction seldom occurs.

Plural.

N. οἱ πελεκέες, εἷς,
 G. τῶν πελεκέων,
 D. τοῖς πελεκέσι,

A. τοὺς πελεκέας, εἷς,
 V. ᾧ πελεκέες, εἷς.

Sing.

N. τὸ ἄστν,
 G. τοῦ ἄστεος,
 D. τῷ ἄστεϊ, εἰ,
 A. τὸ ἄστν,
 V. ᾧ ἄστν.

Dual.

N. A. τὼ ἄστεε, η,¹
 G. D. τοῖν ἄστέοιν,
 V. ᾧ ἄστεε, η.

Plural.

N. τὰ ἄστεα, η,
 G. τῶν ἄστέων,
 D. τοῖς ἄστεσι,

A. τὰ ἄστεα, η,
 V. ᾧ ἄστεα, η.

Certain nouns of this declension also are by the Attics contracted into α in the accusative: as, ὁ Πειραιεύς, *the Piræus*, accus. τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

The fourth declension has two terminations, ω s and ω , of the feminine gender only: as, ἡ φειδῶ, *parsimony*; ἡ αἰδῶς, *modesty*.

Sing.

N. ἡ φειδῶ,
 G. τῆς φειδόος, οὔς,
 D. τῇ φειδοῖ, οἷ,
 A. τὴν φειδόα, ᾧ,
 V. ᾧ φειδοῖ,

Dual.

N. A. τὰ φειδῶ,
 G. D. ταῖν φειδοῖν,
 V. ᾧ φειδῶ,

Plural.

N. αἱ φειδοῖ,
 G. τῶν φειδῶν,
 D. ταῖς φειδοῖς,
 A. τὰς φειδοὺς,
 V. ᾧ φειδοῖ.

¹ This contraction seldom occurs.

THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

The fifth declension has two terminations, *ας* pure, and *ρας*, of the neuter gender : as, τὸ κρέας, *flesh*, τὸ κέρας, *horn*.

Singular.

N.	τὸ κέρας,		
G.	τοῦ κέρατος, by Syncope	κέραος, by Crasis	κέρως,
D.	τῷ κέρατι,	κέραι,	κέρᾱ,
A.	τὸ κέρας,		
V.	ὦ κέρας.		

Dual.

N. A.	τὼ κέρατε,	κέραε,	κέρα,
G. D.	τοῖν κέρατοιιν,	κέραοιν,	κερῶν,
V.	ὦ κέρατε,	κέραε,	κέρα.

Plural.

N.	τὰ κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα,
G.	τῶν κεράτων,	κεράων,	κερῶν,
D.	τοῖς κέρασι,		
A.	τὰ κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα,
V.	ὦ κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα.

The article is often so conjoined with its noun as to form one syllable, when the former ends in a vowel, and the latter begins with a vowel : as, instead of ὁ ἀνὴρ, 'ἀνὴρ' τοῦ ἀνδρός, τᾶνδρός· τῷ ἀνδρὶ, τᾶνδρὶ· τὰ ἐμὰ, τὰμὰ. When the noun begins with an aspirate, the smooth τ in the article is changed into θ· as, instead of τὸ ἱμάτιον, θοιμάτιον· ὁ ἕτερος, ἄτερος· τοῦ ἐτέρου, θατέρου· τῷ ἐτέρῳ, θατέρῳ.

In the same way, καὶ εἶτα is made κᾶτα· καὶ ἐκεῖνα, καῖκεῖνα· καὶ ὑπὸ, χύπὸ. From this concurrence of short vowels the syllable is made long.

THE IRREGULAR NOUNS, which are contracted, are,

I. Those which are contracted in all the cases : as,

1. Νόος, νοῦς, *the mind* ; ῥόος, ῥοῦς, *a stream* ; πλόος, πλοῦς, *a voyage* ; ἀπλόος, ἀπλοῦς, *simple* ; διπλόος, διπλοῦς, *double* ; σάος, *safe*, σῶς in the Attic dialect, and in the accusative σῶν.

2. Χρυσοῦς, *golden* ; ἀργυροῦς, *made of silver* ; χαλκοῦς, *brazen*, from nouns ending in ἑος.

3. Σιμόεις, Σιμοῦς· Σιμόεντος, Σιμοῦντος, *the Simois* : πλακοίεις, πλακοῦς· πλακόεντος, πλακοῦντος, *a cake*.

4. Ὁ τιμῆς, τιμῆντος, from τιμήεις, *honoured*.

5. Nouns circumflexed in ἦρ : as, τὸ κῆρ, κῆρος, from κίαρ, *the heart* : ὁ and ἡ παῖς, παῖδος, from παῖς, *a boy or girl*.

6. Also, τὸ ὀστέον, *a bone*, ὀστοῦν, Gen. ὀστίου, ὀστοῦ, Dat. ὀστέῳ, ὀστώ.

ἸΗΣΟΥΣ is thus declined :

N. ὁ Ἰησοῦς,	A. τὸν Ἰησοῦν,
G. τοῦ Ἰησοῦ,	V. ὦ Ἰησοῦ,
D. τῷ Ἰησοῦ,	

II. Those which are contracted only in a few of their cases ; as,

1. Gravitone Substantives ending in υς, which are contracted in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural into ῦς : as, Ἐρινῦες, Ἐρινῦς, *Furies*.

2. Imparisyllabic nouns ending in ους, which are contracted in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, into οῦς : as, βόες, βοῦς, by the Doric dialect βῶς, *oxen*.

3. Adjectives ending in *υς*, of which the masculines in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, are contracted in the same manner as in the third declension of contracted nouns: as, Nom. ἡδύς, Gen. ἡδέος, Dat. ἡδέϊ, ἡδεῖ. Nom. and Voc. plur. ἡδέες, ἡδεῖς, Acc. ἡδέας, ἡδεῖς.

4. Adjectives of the comparative degree, which are contracted in the accusative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural: as, Acc. μείζονα, by Syncope μείζον, by Crasis μείζω. Nom. and Voc. μείζονες, μείζονες, μείζονες, and μείζονα, μείζονα, μείζω. Acc. μείζονας, μείζονας, μείζονες, and μείζονα, μείζονα, μείζω.

HETEROCLITES.

Heteroclites are words which differ from the usual manner of declining.

1. *Heteroclites in genders.*

The following nouns, and a few others, are of the masculine gender in the singular number, and of the neuter gender in the plural: namely, ὁ ἔρετμος, *an oar*, τὰ ἔρετμα, ὁ λύχνος, *a candle*, τὰ λύχνα, ὁ μοχλός, *a bolt*, τὰ μοχλά, ὁ τράχηλος,¹ *the neck*, τὰ τράχηλα.

The following are feminine in the singular number, and neuter in the plural; ἡ δίφρος, *a chariot*, τὰ δίφρα: ἡ κίλευθος, *a way*, τὰ κίλευθα, to which may be added, ὁ and ἡ τάρταρος,¹ plur. τὰ τάρταρα.

2. *Heteroclites in Cases.*

I. Aptotes are,

1. Names of letters: as, ἄλφα, βῆτα.

¹ Formerly these nouns had two terminations, *ος* and *ων*: so in Latin, *jocus*, *locus*, &c. make in the plural *joci* and *joca*, *loci* and *loca*.

2. Words affected by the figure Apocope: as, δῶ for δῶμα, *a house*; τρέφει for τρέφειμον, *nourishment*.

3. All numerals from four to a hundred.

4. Poetic nouns ending in φι and φιν¹ as, θύρρηφι from θύρα² στρατόφι from στρατός³ ναῦφι from ναῦς³ στήθεσφι from στήθος.

5. In like manner, δέμας, *a body*; σέβας, *reverence*; ὄναρ, *a dream*; ὄφελες, *advantage*; νῶκαρ, *torpor*; δῶς, *a gift*, &c.

II. There is but one Monoptote, as, ὦ τῶν, *O friend*, or *friends*, from ἑτης.

III. The following are Diptotes, οἱ φθοῖες, τοὺς φθοῖας, *cakes*; ἄττα and ἄσσα, for ἄτινα, *certain things*, Nom. and Acc. plur.

IV. Triptotes, Gen. ἀλλήλων, λων, λων¹ Dat. ἀλλήλοις, αἰς, οἰς¹ Acc. ἀλλήλους, λας, λας.

Indefinite words, and interrogatives, have no vocative case.

3. Heteroclites in Number.

The following nouns have no dual or plural: ἡ θάλασσα, *the sea*; ἡ γῆ, *earth*; ὁ ἀήρ, *air*; τὸ πῦρ, *fire*; τὸ ἐλαιον,² *oil*.

The following have no singular: ἀφῆτα, *victuals*; Ἀθήναι, *Athens*; ὄνειρα, *dreams*; and the names of the festivals of the Gods, with many others.

¹ They want these numbers, when they signify the elements of air, fire, &c. otherwise these words have a plural: αἱ γαῖ, Arist. Prob. Sect. 23.—ἀέρας, and αἶρα, Plutarch.—τὰ πυρὰ, Homer, Herod. Thucyd.

² Ἐλαια occurs only once in the plural number: Callim. in Apoll. v. 38.

4. *Heteroclites in Declension.*

There are some neuters in *ρ*, which borrow their genitive from nouns in *α*: as, *φρέαρ*, *a well*; *ήπαρ*, *the liver*; *ὕδωρ*, *water*; *ήμαρ*, *a day*; *εἶδαρ*, *food*; *σκῶρ*, *dung*: Gen. *φρέατος*, *ήπατος*, *ὕδατος*, *ήματος*, *εἶδατος*, *σκατὸς*, &c.

To these may be added, *γάλα*, *milk*, *γάλακτος*¹ *γυνή*, *a woman*, *γυναικὸς*¹ which borrow their genitives from nominatives out of use, *γάλαξ* and *γυναιξ*.

OF PATRONYMICS.

A Patronymic is a noun which is derived from the name either of a Father, or of any other person of his family.

Masculine patronymics end,

1. In *ιδης*, which are formed from the genitive cases of the primitive words, by changing the termination into *ιδης*: as, *Πρίαμος*, *ου*, *Πριαμίδης*· *Νέστωρ*, *ορος*, *Νεστορίδης*· *Λητώ*, *ύος*, *οἶδης*· from *Πηλέως* is made *Πηλεΐδης*, by Epenthesis *Πηλεΐάδης*· and from the Ionic genitive *Πηλῆος*, *Πηληϊάδης*.

2. In *άδης*, when the noun is either of the first declension; as, *Βορέας*, *ου*, *Βορεάδης*· *Ἰππότης*, *ου*, *Ἰπποτάδης*· or when the primitive is of the third declension, and ends in *ος* pure: as, *Ἥλιος*, *ου*, *Ἠλιάδης*· *Ναύπλιος*, *ου*, *Ναυπλιάδης*. When the primitive is long in the penultimate of the genitive case, of whatever declension it be, the patronymic generally ends in *ιάδης*: as, *Λαέρτης*, *έρτου*, *Λαερτιάδης*· *Ἄτλας*, *λαντος*, *Ἀτλαντιάδης*· *Ἀμφιτρύων*, *ωνος*, *Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδης*.

¹ See the note at page 10.

Feminine Patronymics end,

1. In *ις* or *ας*, which are formed from the masculines, by removing *δη* as, *Νεστορίδης*, *Νέστορις*· *Ἡλιάδης*, *Ἡλιάς*.

2. In *η̑ς*, from the nominative of the primitives: as, from *Χρύσης*, *Χρυσή̑ς*· from *Βριση̑ς*, *Βριση̑ς*· from *Κάδμος*, *Καδμη̑ς*.

3. In *ίνη*, or *ώνη*, which are formed from the genitive of the primitives, by changing the last syllable into *ίνη*, or *ώνη* as, *Ἀδραστος*, *Ἀδράστου*, *Ἀδραστίνη*· *Ἰκάριος*, *Ἰκαρίου*, *Ἰκαριώνη*. Sometimes they are formed from the nominative in *ων* as, *Ἡετίων*, *Ἡετίωνη*.

Ionic Patronymics end in *ίων*, or *είων* as, *Κρονίων*, *Πηλείων*, *Ἀτρείων*.¹

DIMINUTIVE NOUNS have various terminations; as,

I. Masc. in	{	<i>ων</i> ,	<i>μωρίων</i> ,	<i>a little fool.</i>
		<i>αξ</i> ,	<i>λίθαξ</i> ,	<i>a little stone.</i>
		<i>σκος</i> ,	<i>νεανίσκος</i> ,	<i>a youth.</i>
		<i>λος</i> ,	<i>ναυτίλος</i> ,	<i>a nautilus.</i>
II. Fem. in	{	<i>ις</i> ,	<i>κρηνις</i> ,	<i>a little fountain.</i>
		<i>σκη</i> ,	<i>παιδίσκη</i> ,	<i>a little girl.</i>
		<i>νη</i> ,	<i>πολίχνη</i> ,	<i>a little town.</i>
III. Neut. in	{	<i>ιον</i> ,	<i>γνωμίδιον</i> ,	<i>a short sentence.</i>
			<i>πολίχνιον</i> ,	<i>a little town.</i>

POSSESSIVES end in

1. <i>κος</i> ,	as,	<i>μουσικὸς</i> ,	<i>musical</i> ,	from <i>μοῦσα</i> .
2. <i>ιος</i> ,	as,	<i>οὐράνιος</i> ,	<i>heavenly</i> ,	from <i>οὐρανὸς</i> .
3. <i>νος</i> ,	as,	<i>ἀνθρώπινος</i> ,	<i>human</i> ,	from <i>ἄνθρωπος</i> .
4. <i>ειος</i> ,	as,	<i>ἀνθρώπειος</i> ,	<i>human</i> ,	from <i>ἄνθρωπος</i> .
5. <i>ωδης</i> ,	as,	<i>λίθωδης</i> ,	<i>stony</i> ,	from <i>λίθος</i> .
6. <i>ωος</i> ,	as,	<i>πατρῶος</i> ,	<i>paternal</i> ,	from <i>πατήρ</i> .

¹ Some are irregular; as, *Λαμπετίδης*, the son of *Lampus*, Il. ο. v. 526. *Δευκαλίδης*, the son of *Deucalion*, Il. v. v. 307. But perhaps the form of these primitives was two-fold, *Λάμπτος* and *Λάμπτος*, *Δευκαλίων* and *Δεύκαλος*. So also *Οιδίπους* and *Οιδίποδης*.

DECLENSIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives follow the form and declensions of substantives.

Adjectives which end in *ος* pure, and *ρος*, make the feminine in *α*, others in *η*, and the neuter in *ον*: as, ἅγιος, ἅγια, ἅγιον, *holy*; ἀνθηρός, ἀνθηρά, ἀνθηρόν, *flowery*.

The following are excepted, ὄγδοος, ὅη, οον, *the eighth*; and contracted nouns ending in *εος* and *σος*: as, χρύσεος, *golden*; ἀπλός, *simple*.

Four adjectives make their neuter in *ο* and *ον*: as, ἄλλος, τηλικούτος, τοσουτός, τοιούτος¹ and three pronouns, οὗτος, αὐτός,¹ ἐκεῖνος, in *ο*.

Adjectives		make the		the	
in	ὅς	} feminine	εῖα	} neuter	ὅ
	εις		εσσα		εν
	ους		ῆ		οῦν
as, {		ὀξεῖα,	ὀξύ,	<i>sharp.</i>	
{		χαρίεις,	χαρίεν,	<i>graceful.</i>	
{		ἀπλοῦς,	ἀπλοῦν,	<i>simple.</i>	

Except πολὺς, πολὺ, Acc. πολὺν, πολὺ. In the Poetic Genitive πολέος, Dat. πολέϊ. Plur. Nom. πολέες, Gen. πολέων, Dat. πολέσι, Acc. πολέας.

Adjectives ending in *ας* have the feminine in *ασα*, and the neuter in *αν*: as, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *all*: but Nom. μέγας, μέγα, Acc. μέγαν, μέγα.

Πολὺς borrows some of its cases from the obsolete word πολλός: so μέγας borrows some of its cases in the singular, and all in the dual and plural, from the obsolete

¹ Αὐτός joined with the prepositive Article δ, ἡ, τὸ, signifies "the same:" δ αὐτός, by the Ionic Dialect αὐτός, *the same*; and the neuter τὸ αὐτὸ in the Nom. and accus. is made ταὐτόν, having *ν* added to it.

word μέγας· μέλας, μέλανος, takes all its feminines from the obsolete word μέλαινος· as also τάλας, τάλανος, all its feminines from the obsolete word τάλαινος.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὁ πᾶς	ἡ πᾶσα	τὸ πᾶν
Gen.	παντὸς	πάσης	παντὸς
Dat.	παντὶ	πάσῃ	παντὶ
Acc.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
Voc.	ὦ πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	πάντε	πάσα	πάντε
G. & D.	πάντοιιν	πάσαιιν	πάντοιιν.

Plural.

Nom.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Gen.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
Dat.	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
Acc.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
Voc.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα.

Adjectives declined with three genders, and only two terminations, end in

ης	} and make the neuter in	ες
ις		ι
υς		υ
ους		ουιν
ην		εν
ων		ον
ως		ων
ος ¹		ον

¹ Among the oldest Greeks, all adjectives derived from other words, and ending in *ος*, were declined with three genders. *Parsons on Med.* vi 822.

as,	ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀληθής,	καὶ τὸ ἀληθές,	<i>true.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐχαρής,	καὶ τὸ εὐχαρής,	<i>graceful.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀδακρὺς,	καὶ τὸ ἀδακρὺ,	<i>tearless.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ πολύπους,	καὶ τὸ πολύπους,	<i>many-footed.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ τέρην,	καὶ τὸ τέρεν,	<i>tender.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐδαίμων,	καὶ τὸ εὐδαίμων,	<i>fortunate.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐγενής,	καὶ τὸ εὐγενής,	<i>fertile.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀθάνατος,	καὶ τὸ ἀθάνατον,	<i>immortal.</i>

Some are of three genders, (*with only one termination*;) as, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ μάκαρ, *blessed*; ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἄρπαξ, *raptacious*; ὁ, ἡ, τὸ μανιάς, *mad*.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	καλὸς	καλή	καλὸν
Gen.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
Dat.	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Acc.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
Voc.	καλε	καλή	καλόν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	καλῶ	καλᾶ	καλῶ
G. & D.	καλοῖν	καλαῖν	καλοῖν.

Plural.

N. V.	καλοὶ	καλαὶ	καλὰ
Gen.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
Dat.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Acc.	καλοὺς	καλας	καλαί

Singular.

Nom.	ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀληθής, καὶ τὸ ἀληθές,
Gen.	τοῦ, καὶ τῆς, καὶ τοῦ ἀληθέος, οὗς,
Dat.	τῷ, καὶ τῇ, καὶ τῷ ἀληθεί, εἰ,
Acc.	τὸν καὶ τὴν ἀληθέα, ἡ, καὶ τὸ ἀληθές,
Voc.	ὦ ἀληθες, and neut. ἀληθές.

Dual.

- N. & A. τῷ, καὶ τᾷ, καὶ τῶ ἀληθέε, ἤ,
 G. & D. τοῖν, καὶ ταῖν, καὶ τοῖν ἀληθέοιν, οἷν,
 Voc. ὦ ἀληθέε, ἤ.

Plural.

- Nom. οἱ καὶ αἱ ἀληθέες, εἰς, καὶ τὰ ἀληθέα, ἤ,
 Gen. τῶν ἀληθέων, ὧν,
 Dat. τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς ἀληθέσι,
 Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς ἀληθέας, εἰς, καὶ τὰ ἀληθέα, ἤ,
 Voc. ὦ ἀληθέες, εἰς, and neut. ἀληθέα, ἤ.

Singular.

- Nom. ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐχαρις, καὶ τὸ εὐχαρι,
 Gen. τοῦ, καὶ τῆς, καὶ τοῦ εὐχάριτος,
 Dat. τῷ, καὶ τῇ, καὶ τῷ εὐχάριτι,
 Acc. τὸν καὶ τὴν εὐχάρिता, and εὐχαριν, καὶ τὸ εὐχαρι,
 Voc. ὦ εὐχαρι.

Dual.

- N. A. τῷ, καὶ τᾷ, καὶ τῶ εὐχάριτε,
 G. D. τοῖν, καὶ ταῖν, καὶ τοῖν εὐχαρίτων,
 Voc. ὦ εὐχάριτε.

Plural.

- Nom. οἱ καὶ αἱ εὐχάριτες, καὶ τὰ εὐχάρिता,
 Gen. τῶν εὐχαρίτων,
 Dat. τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς εὐχάρισι,
 Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς εὐχάριτας, καὶ τὰ εὐχάρिता,
 Voc. ὦ εὐχάριτες, and neut. εὐχάρिता.

Thus also is declined the interrogative τίς, *who*, and τίς, indefinite, *some one*.

- Sing. Nom. ὁ καὶ ἡ τίς,¹ καὶ τὸ τί, *who*,
 Gen. τοῦ, καὶ τῆς, καὶ τοῦ τίνος,
 Dat. τῷ, καὶ τῇ, καὶ τῷ τίνι,
 Acc. τὸν καὶ τὴν τίνα, καὶ τὸ τί, &c.

¹ Τίς, indefinite, has the accent on the last syllable in all the cases, if it be not enclitic.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Gen.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν
Voc.	χαρίεν, and χαρίει,	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε
G. & D.	χαρίέντοιιν	χαρίέσσαιν	χαρίέντοιιν.

Plural.

N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσαι	χαρίεντα
Gen.	χαρίέντων	χαρίέσσαν	χαρίέντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι	χαρίέσαις	χαρίεσι
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαρίέσας	χαρίεντα.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὀξύς	ὀξεία	ὀξύ.
Gen.	ὀξέος	ὀξείας	ὀξέος
Dat.	ὀξεί, ὀξεῖ,	ὀξείᾳ	ὀξεί, ὀξεῖ
Acc.	ὀξύν ¹	ὀξείαν	ὀξύ
Voc.	ὀξύ	ὀξεία	ὀξύ.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ὀξέε	ὀξεία	ὀξέε
G. & D.	ὀξέοιν	ὀξείαιν	ὀξέοιν.

¹ The Poets make this case in α, both in the masculine and feminine gender ; as, εὐρέα πόρρον, Hom. ἄδεια χαίταν, Theoc.

Plural.

N. V.	ὁξέες, ὁξεῖς,	ὁξεῖαι	ὁξέα
Gen.	ὁξέων	ὁξείων	ὁξέων.
Dat.	ὁξέσι	ὁξείαις	ὁξέσι
Acc.	ὁξέας, ὁξεῖς,	ὁξείας	ὁξέα.

NUMERALS.

Some Numerals are Cardinals, some Ordinals.

I. The Cardinals are, *εἷς, one* ; *δύο, or δύο, two* ; *τρεις, three* ; *τέσσαρες, four* ; which are thus declined :

	N.	G.	D.	A.
Masc.	εἷς,	ἐνός,	ἐνί,	ἕνα, one.
Fem.	μία,	μιᾶς,	μιᾷ,	μίαν, one.
Neut.	ἓν,	ἐνός,	ἐνί,	ἓν, one.

In the same manner are declined the compounds of *εἷς, οὐδεῖς* and *μηδεῖς, no one, none* ; *οὐδεμία, μηδεμία, οὐδέν, μηδέν.*

*Δύο*¹ and *δύω, two*, Gen. and Dat. *δυσὶν*, (*δυσὶν* the Attic genitive,) Dat. *δυσὶ*.

But *δύο* is observed to be of all genders, and all cases.

Plur. Nom. *οἱ καὶ αἱ τρεῖς, καὶ τὰ τρία, three.*

Gen. *τῶν τριῶν*

Dat. *τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς τρισὶ*

Acc. *τοὺς καὶ τὰς τρεῖς, καὶ τὰ τρία.*

Plur. Nom. *οἱ καὶ αἱ τέσσαρες, καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα, four.*

Gen. *τῶν τεσσάρων*

Dat. *τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς τέσσαρσι*

Acc. *τοὺς καὶ τὰς τέσσαρας, καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα.*

¹ The Attics always write *δύο*. Porson on Orest. 1550.

Numerals from four to a hundred are not declined ;
as,

πέντε *five*,
ἕξ *six*,
ἐπτά *seven*,
ὀκτώ *eight*,
ἐννία *nine*,
δέκα *ten*,
ἑνδεκα *eleven*,
δυσῶδεκα *twelve*,
τριακαίδεκα *thirteen*,
τεσσαρακαίδεκα *fourteen*,
πεντεκαίδεκα *fifteen*,
ἑκκαίδεκα *sixteen*, &c.

εἴκοσι *twenty*,
εἴκοσι εἰς *twenty-one*,
εἴκοσι δύο *twenty-two*, &c.
τριακόντα *thirty*,
τεσσαράκοντα *forty*,
πεντήκοντα *fifty*,
ἑξήκοντα *sixty*,
ἑβδομήκοντα *seventy*,
ὀγδοήκοντα *eighty*,
ἐννενήκοντα *ninety*,
ἑκατὸν *a hundred*.

Those which are multiples of a hundred are decli-
nable ; as,

οἱ διακόσιοι, αἱ διακόσιαι, τὰ	χίλιοι <i>a thousand</i> ,
διακόσια, <i>two hundred</i> ,	δισχίλιοι <i>two thousand</i> ,
τριακόσιοι <i>three hundred</i> ,	τρισχίλιοι, τετρακισχίλιοι, πεν-
τεσσαρακόσιοι <i>four hundred</i> ,	τακισχίλιοι, &c.
πεντακόσιοι <i>five hundred</i> ,	μύριοι <i>ten thousand</i> ,
ἑξακόσιοι <i>six hundred</i> ,	δισμύριοι <i>twenty thousand</i> ,
ἑπτακόσιοι, ὀκτακόσιοι, ἐννεα-	τρισμύριοι <i>thirty thousand</i> ;
κόσιοι, &c.	and so on.

II. The Ordinals are those which answer to the in-
terrogative πόσος, *of what place, in what rank* ; as,

πρῶτος *first*,
δεύτερος *second*,
τρίτος *third*,
τέταρτος *fourth*,
πέμπτος *fifth*,
ἕκτος *sixth*,
ἑβδομος *seventh*,
ὀγδοος *eighth*,

ἕννατος *ninth*,
δέκατος *tenth*,
ἐνδέκατος *eleventh*,
δωδέκατος *twelfth*,
τρισκαιδέκατος *thirteenth*,
τεσσαρακαιδέκατος,
&c.
εἰκοστὸς, *twentieth*.

εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος, εἰκοστὸς διύ- διακοσιοστὸς *two hundredth*,
 τερος, &c. τριακοσιοστὸς, &c.
 τριακοστὸς, τεσσαρακοστὸς, χιλιοστὸς *thousandth*,
 πεντηκοστὸς, ἑξηκοστὸς, ἑβ- δισχιλιοστὸς *two thousandth*,
 δομηκοστὸς, ὀγδοηκοστὸς, ἐν- μυριοστὸς *ten thousandth*,
 νενηκοστὸς, ἑκατοστὸς, *hun-* δισμυριοστὸς *twenty thou-*
sandth, &c.

There are moreover nouns which are called *dialia*, expressive of a certain interval of days; as, *τριταῖος tertian*, *τεταρταῖος quartan*, &c. that is, breaking out, or doing something on the third day, the fourth, &c.

The Greeks express the numbers by these letters.

α'	1	ι'	10	ρ'	100	α	1000
β'	2	κ'	20	σ'	200	β	2000
γ'	3	λ'	30	τ'	300	γ	3000
δ'	4	μ'	40	υ'	400	δ	4000
ε'	5	ν'	50	φ'	500	ε	5000
ς'	6	ξ'	60	χ'	600	ι	10000
ζ'	7	ο'	70	ψ'	700	κ	20000
η'	8	π'	80	ω'	800	ρ	100000
θ'	9	ς'	90	πί	900	σ	200000

COMPARISON OF NOUNS.

Adjectives, which end in *ος*, form the comparative by changing *ς* into *τερος*, and the superlative by changing *ς* into *τατος*: as, *ἔνδοξος*, *ἐνδοξότερος*, *ἐνδοξότατος*.

Those which have the penultimate short, change *o* into *ω* in the comparative and superlative; as, φρόνιμος, φρονιμώτερος, φρονιμώτατος, *prudent, more prudent, most prudent*.

Except, κενός, κενότερος, κενότατος, *empty*;
στενός, στενότερος, στενότατος, *narrow*.

Other Adjectives form the comparative and superlative by *έστερος* and *έστατος*: those which end in *ας* by *άντερος* and *άντατος*: those which end in *υς* often form them by *ίων*¹ and *ιστος*: as,

Positive, Comparative, Superlative.

In	ων.	σώφρων,	σωφρονέστερος,	σωφρονέστατος,	<i>modest.</i>
	ας.	μέλας,	μελάντερος,	μελάντατος,	<i>black.</i>
	εις.	χαρίεις,	χαριέστερος,	χαριέστατος,	<i>graceful.</i>
	ης.	εὐσεβής,	εὐσεβέστερος,	εὐσεβέστατος,	<i>pious.</i>
	ους.	ἀπλοῦς,	ἀπλούστερος,	ἀπλούστατος,	<i>simple.</i>
	υς.	εὐρύς,	εὐρύτερος & εὐρίων,	εὐρύτατος & εὐριστος,	<i>wide.</i>
	αρ.	μάκαρ,	μακάστερος,	μακάστατος,	<i>blessed.</i>
	ην.	τέρην,	τερενέστερος,	τερενέστατος,	<i>tender.</i>

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
Κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	{ κακίων, and κακώτερος, }	κάκιστος, and κακώτατος.
_____	χείρων,	χείριστος.
_____	χερίων,	
_____	χεριότερος,	
ἐλαχὺς, <i>small</i> ,	{ ἐλάσσαν, and ἐλάττων, }	ἐλάχιστος.

¹ In the comparatives ending in *ίων*, the Ionians make the *i* short, the Attics long.

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
	μείων, <i>less</i> ,	μείστος.
	{ ἥσσαν, and } <i>less</i> ,	ἥκιστος.
	{ ἥττων,	
βραδύς, <i>slow</i> ,	βράσσων,	βράδιστος.
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ μείζων, and } <i>greater</i> ,	μέγιστος.
	{ μάσσων,	
πλέος, and } <i>full</i> ,	{ πλέων, and } <i>fuller</i> ,	πλεῖστος.
πλεῖος,	{ πλείων,	

The Attics form many comparatives and superlatives by *ίστερος* and *ίστατος* and some by *έστερος* and *έστατος* and by *αίτερος* and *αίτατος*, from positives in *ος* ; as,

λάλος, <i>talkative</i> ,	λαλίστερος,	λαλίστατος.
αἰδοῖος, <i>venerable</i> ,	αἰδοιέστερος,	αἰδοιέστατος.
ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	ὀλιγίστερος,	{ ὀλιγίστατος, and } <i>fewest</i> .
ἴσος, <i>equal</i> ,	ισαίτερος,	ισαίτατος.
φίλος, <i>friendly</i> ,	{ φιλαίτερος, } <i>friendlier</i> ,	{ φιλαίτατος, } <i>friendliest</i> .
	{ and } <i>and</i>	{ φίλτατος, and } <i>and</i>
	{ φίλτερος,	{ φίλτιστος.

From superlatives also are formed other comparatives and superlatives ; as, *ελάχιστος*, *ελαχιστότερος*, *by much the least* ; *κυδίστος*, *κυδίστατος*, *by far the most glorious*.

The following words also have comparatives and superlatives formed from them.

I. Substantives : as,

ἔχθος, ¹ <i>hatred</i> ,	ἐχθίων,	ἐχθίστος.
αἰσχος, ¹ <i>disgrace</i> ,	αἰσχίων,	αἰσχίστος.
οἶκτος, ¹ <i>pity</i> ,		οἰκτίστος.
κῦδος, <i>glory</i> ,	κυδίων,	κῦδιστος.

¹ The comparatives and superlatives of these words are in fact derived from *ἐχθρός*, *αἰσχρός*, *οἰκτός* ; but to avoid the harshness of sound, the letter *ρ* is omitted.

Κέρδος,	gain,	κερδίων,	κερδιστος.
Κάλλος,	beauty,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
* Αλγος,	pain,	ἀλγίων,	ἄλγιστος.
* Τψος,	height,	ὕψιτερος,	ὑψιστος.
* Ἀρης,	Mars,	ἀρειών,	ἄριστος.
Κράτος,	strength,	_____	κράτιστος.
Βασιλεὺς,	a king,	βασιλεύτερος,	βασιλεύτατος.
Κρείων,	a king,	{ κρείσσω, οἱ }	_____
		{ κρείττων.	
Βέλος,	a dart,	{ βέλτερος, οἱ }	βέλτιστος.
		{ βελτίων.	

II. A Pronoun : as,

Αὐτὸς,	himself,	_____	αὐτότατος.
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III. Verbs : as,

Ἄω,	I wish,	{ λῶται, οἱ }	λῶστος.
		{ λῶων, οἱ }	
		{ λῶϊτερος,	
Φέρω,	I carry,	φέρτερος,	{ φέρτατος, οἱ }
			{ φέριστος, οἱ }
			{ φερτιστος.

IV. Adverbs : as,

* Ἀνω,	above,	ἀνώτερος,	ἀνώτατος.
Μάλα,	very,	μᾶλλον,	μάλιστα.
Κάτω,	below,	κατώτερος,	κατώτατος.
Πόρρω,	afar,	πορρώτερος,	πορρώτατος.
Πέραν,	beyond,	περαιότερος,	περαιάτατος.
* Ἐξω,	on the outside,	ἐξώτερος,	ἐξώτατος.
* Ῥεῖα,	easily,	ῥεῖων,	ῥεῖστος.
* Ἐγγὺς,	near,	{ ἐγγύτερος, οἱ }	{ ἐγγύτατος, οἱ }
		{ ἐγγίων,	{ ἐγγιστος.

V. Prepositions : as,

Ἐπὶ, *above*, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος, by Syn-
cope ὑπατος.
Πρὸ, *before*, πρότερος, πρότατος, by Syn-
cope πρόατος, by Crasis πρώτος; and, as if the superlative
were doubled, πρώτιστος.

VI. Participles : as,

Ἐρρωμένος, *strong*, ἐρρωμένεστέρος, ἐρρωμένεστάτος.

There are also some, to which no rule of analogy can
be applied ; as,

Ἀγαθός, } *good*, ἀμείνων, *better*. —
Ἐσθλός, }

PRONOUNS.

The primitive Pronouns are, Ἐγὼ, *I* ; σὺ, *thou* ; ἐγώ, *of himself*.

The Possessives are,

Ἐμὸς, <i>mine</i> ;	Σφωίτερος, <i>of you two</i> ;
Σός, or τεός, <i>thine</i> ;	Ἡμέτερος, <i>our</i> ;
Ἐός, or δός, <i>his own or her own</i> ;	Τμέτερος, <i>your</i> ;
Νωίτερος, <i>of us two</i> ;	Σφέτερος, <i>their</i> .

The rest are, Οὗτος, *this* ; ἐκεῖνος, *that* ; αὐτός, *himself* ;
ὅς, *who*, or *which*.

The compound pronouns are, Ἐμαυτοῦ, *of myself* ;
Σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself* ; Ἐαυτοῦ, *of himself*.

Ἐγώ, I.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἐγώ,		N. ἡμεῖς,
G. ἐμοῦ,	N. A. νῶϊ, νῶ,	G. ἡμῶν,
D. ἐμοί,	G. D. νῶϊν, νῶν.	D. ἡμῖν,
A. ἐμέ, and, by Aphæresis, μοῦ, μοι, μέ.		A. ἡμᾶς.

Σὺ, thou.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. and V. σὺ,		N. V. ὑμεῖς,
G. σοῦ,	N. A. V. σφῶϊ, σφῶ,	G. ὑμῶν,
D. σοί,	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν.	D. ὑμῖν,
A. σὲ.		A. ὑμᾶς.

Οὗ, of himself, or of him.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. —		N. σφεῖς,
G. οὗ,	N. A. σφωῇ, σφεῇ,	G. σφῶν,
D. οἷ, or ἐοῖ,	G. D. σφωῖν, σφεῖν.	D. σφίσι,
A. ἐ.		A. σφεᾶς.

The Relative ὅς, who, or which.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὅς, ᾧ, ὅ,		N. οἱ, αἱ, ᾧ.
G. οὗ, ᾧς, οὗ,	N. A. ᾧ, ᾧ, ᾧ,	G. ὧν, ὧν, ὧν,
D. ᾧ, ᾧ, ᾧ,	G. D. οἷν, αἷν, οἷν.	D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A. ὅν, ᾧν, ὅ.		A. οὓς, αῖς, ᾧ.

So, ὅστις, ἡτις, ὅτι, and ὅσπερ, ἡπερ, ὅπερ.

The rest also are declined with three genders, like adjectives, and nouns of the second and third declension.

M.	F.	N.
Ἐμὸς, νωΐτερος, ἡμέτερος, σὸς, οἱ τεδς, σφωΐτερος, ύμέτερος, ἐὸς, οἱ ὄς, σφέτερος, οὔτος, ἐκεῖνος, αὐτός,	ἐμὴ, νωΐτέρα, ἡμέτερα, σὴ, οἱ τεή, σφωΐτερα, ύμέτερα, ἐή, οἱ ῆ, σφετέρα, αὕτη, ἐκεῖνη, αὕτη,	ἐμὸν. νωΐτερον. ἡμέτερον. σὸν, οἱ τεδν. σφωΐτερον. ύμέτερον. ἐδν, οἱ ὄν. σφέτερον. τοὔτο. ἐκεῖνο. αὐτό.
ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ,	ἐμαυτῆς, σεαυτῆς, ἐαυτῆς,	ἐμαυτοῦ. σεαυτοῦ. ἐαυτοῦ.

Οὗτος, *this*.

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. Nom.	οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοὔτο,
Gen.	τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου,
Dat.	τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,
Acc.	τοῦτον,	ταύτην,	τοὔτο.
Dual. N. A.	τούτῳ,	ταῦτα,	τούτῳ,
G. D.	τούτοιιν,	ταύταιιν,	τούτοιιν.
Plur. Nom.	οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,
Gen.	τούτων,	τούταν,	τούταν,
Dat.	τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
Acc.	τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

So also is declined ἐκεῖνος.

The Compound Pronouns, which have no nominative, are,

	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ, } τῆς, τοῦ, | τῷ, τῇ, τῷ, | τὸν, τὴν, τὸ.			

and, by Crasis, *σαυτοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ· αὐτοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, &c.*

Ἐμαυτοῦ and *σεαυτοῦ* are only declined in the Singular number ; but *ἐαυτοῦ* is declined in the Plural.

Gen.	ἐαυτῶν, τῶν, τῶν,
Dat.	ἐαυτοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,
Acc.	ἐαυτούς, τὰς, τὰ.

The Indefinite Pronoun *δεῖνα, a certain one.*

Nom. *ὁ δεῖνα,*¹ or *δεῖς, ἡ δεῖνα, τὸ δεῖνα,*

Gen. *τοῦ δεῖνος, and δεῖνατος, τῆς δεῖνος, τοῦ δεῖνος,*

Dat. *τῷ δεῖνι, and δεῖνατι, τῇ δεῖνι, τῷ δεῖνι,*

Acc. *τὸν δεῖνα, τὴν δεῖνα, τὸ δεῖνα.*

¹ The pronoun *δεῖνα* is not declined ; therefore the Genitive and Dative cases are taken from the obsolete Nominative *δεῖς*.

THE VERB.

THERE are thirteen Conjugations ; six of Gravitone, three of Contracted verbs, and four of verbs in μι.

They are called Gravitone, because they have the grave tone or accent on the last syllable, which is not marked, but understood, so that the accent expressed is placed upon the penultimate.

The conjugations of verbs are distinguished by certain characteristic letters, which are called figuratives, or indices.

The characteristic letter is that which immediately precedes ω, or ομαι : but in πτ, κτ, μν, the first letter is the characteristic.

Characteristic letters of the First Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Prot.
π, τέρπω	} ψω	τέρψω	} φα	τέτερφα, I delight.
β, λείβω		λείψω		λέλειφα, I make a libation.
φ, γράφω		γράψω		γέγραφα, I write.
πτ, τυπτω		τυψω		τέτυφα, I strike.

Of the Second.

κ, πλέκω	} ξω	πλέξω	} χα	πέπλεχα, I fold.
γ, λέγω		λέξω		λέλεχα, I tell.
χ, τρέχω		θρέξω		τέτρεχα, I run.
κτ, τίκτω		τέξω		τέτεχα, I bring forth.

Of the Third.

Pres.		Fut.		Pret.
τ, ἀνύτω	}	σω	{	ἤνυκα, <i>I perform.</i>
δ, ἄδω		ἄσω		ἤκα, <i>I sing.</i>
θ, πλήθω		πλήσω		πέπληκα, <i>I fill.</i>

Of the Fourth.

σσ, πλάσσω	}	σω	{	κα	{	πέπλακα, <i>I form.</i>
ττ, ὀρύττω		οτ		οτ		ᾠρυχα, <i>I dig.</i>
ζ, φράζω		ξω		χω		πέφρακα, <i>I tell.</i>

Of the Fifth.

λ, ψάλλω	}	ψαλῶ	{	κα	{	ἔψαλκα, <i>I sing.</i>
μ, νέμω		νεμῶ				νενέμηκα, ¹ <i>I distribute.</i>
ν, φαίνω		φανῶ		κα		πέφαγκα, <i>I show.</i>
ρ, σπείρω		σπερῶ				ἔσπαρκα, <i>I sow.</i>
μν, τέμνω		τεμῶ				τετέμηκα, ¹ <i>I cut.</i>

Of the Sixth.

Any vowel, or diphthong, which immediately precedes ω, or ομαι as, τίω, Fut. τίσω, Pret. τέτικα, *I honour.*

In the Active and Middle Voices there are eight Tenses:

The Present,
Imperfect,
Perfect,
Pluperfect,

First Aorist,
Second Aorist,
First Future,
Second Future.

¹ See Note at p. 59.

In the Passive Voice the Paulo-post-future is added.

MOODS.

There are five Moods, as in Latin :

The Indicative,	Subjunctive,
Imperative,	Infinitive.
Optative,	

RULES.

When the first person plural ends in μέν, the first person dual is wanting.

When the third person plural ends in σι or ται, the third person dual is the same as the second.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD,

From which all the other Moods are derived.

Present Tense.

S.	τύκω, τύπτεις, τύπτει	<i>I strike.</i>
D.	τύπτετον, τύπτετον	
P.	τύπτομεν, τύπτετε, τύπτουσι.	

Imperfect.

S.	ἔτυκτον, ἔτυπτες, ἔτυπτε	<i>I was striking.</i>
D.	ἐτύπτετον, ἐτυπτέτην	
P.	ἐτύπτομεν, ἐτύπτετε, ἔτυκτον. ¹	

¹ The Ionians form the Imperfect and both the Aorists in σκον, from the second person singular, by throwing away the augment, and adding κον: as, τύπτες, τύπτεσκον· τύπας, τύπασκον· τίπτες, τίπεσκον. The termination ον is made ὄμην in the passive and middle voices.

First Future.

- S. τύψω, τύψεις, τύψει¹ *I shall strike.*
 D. τύψετον, τύψετον.
 P. τύψομεν, τύψετε, τύψουσι.

First Aorist.

- S. ἔτυψα, ἔτυπας, ἔτυψε¹ *I struck.*
 D. ἐτύφατον, ἐτυψάτην.
 P. ἐτύψαμεν, ἐτύφατε, ἔτυψαν.

Perfect.

- S. τέτυφα, τέτυφας, τέτυφε¹ *I have struck.*
 D. τετύφατον, τετύφατον.
 P. τετύψαμεν, τετύφατε, τετύφασι.

Pluperfect.

- S. ἔτετύφειν, ἔτετύφεις, ἔτετύφει¹ *I had struck.*
 D. ἐτετύφειτον, ἐτετυφείτην.
 P. ἐτετύφειμεν, ἐτετύφειτε, ἐτετύφεισαν.

Second Aorist.

- S. ἔτυπον, ἔτυπες, ἔτυπε¹ *I struck.*
 D. ἐτύπετον, ἐτυπέτην.
 P. ἐτύπομεν, ἐτύπετε, ἔτυπον.

Second Future.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ¹ *I shall strike.*
 D. τυπείτον, τυπείτον.
 P. τυποῦμεν, τυπέιτε, τυπούσι.

¹ In the futures of the fifth conjugation the inflexion is thus: ῶ—εις—
 εἰ—είτον—είτον—οῦμεν—είτε—οῦσι. And also in certain Attic, and in all
 the Doric, futures of the other conjugations.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τύπτε, τυπτέτω· *Strike.*
 D. τύπτετον, τυπτέτων·
 P. τύπτετε, τυπτέτωσαν.

First Aorist.

- S. τύψον, τυψάτω· *Strike thou.*
 D. τύψατον, τυψάτων·
 P. τύψατε, τυψάτωσαν.

Second Aorist.

- S. τύπε, τυπέτω· *Strike thou.*
 D. τύπετον, τυπέτων·
 P. τύπετε, τυπέτωσαν.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

- S. τέτυφε, τετυφέτω· *You must have struck.*
 D. τετύφετον, τετυφέτων·
 P. τετύφετε, τετυφέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τύπτοιμι, τύπτοις, τύπτοι· *I wish I may be striking,*
 D. τύπτοιτον, τυπτοίτην· [*or, would that I were*
 P. τύπτοιμεν, τύπτοιτε, τύπτοιεν. [*striking.*

First Future.

- S. τύψοιμι, τύψοις, τύψοι· *I may hereafter strike.*
 D. τύψοιτον, τυψοίτην·
 P. τύψοιμεν, τύψοιτε, τύψοιεν.

First Aorist.

- S. τύψαιμι, τύψαις, τύψαι· *I may have struck.*
 D. τύψαιτον, τυψαίτην·
 P. τύψαιμεν, τύψαιτε, τύψαιεν.

¹ The Æolic Aorist.

- S. τύψεια, τύψειας, ² τύψει· ² *I may have struck.*
 D. τυψείατον, τυψείατην·
 P. τυψείαμεν, τυψείατε, τύψείαν.²

Perfect and Pluperfect.

- S. τετύφοιμι, τετύφοις, τετύφοι· *I would have struck.*
 D. τετύφοιτον, τετυφοίτην·
 P. τετύφοιμεν, τετύφοιτε, τετύφοιεν.

Second Aorist.

- S. τύποιμι, τύποις, τύποι· *I may have struck.*
 D. τύποιτον, τυποίτην·
 P. τύποιμεν, τύποιτε, τύποιεν.

Second Future.

- S. τυποῖμι, τυποῖς, τυποῖ· *I may hereafter strike.*
 D. τυποῖτον, τυποίτην·
 P. τυποῖμεν, τυποῖτε, τυποῖεν.

¹ The Æolic Aorist is formed from the First Aorist of the Indicative by inserting *ει* before *α*, and throwing away the augment: as, *ἔτυψα*, *τύψεια*.

² The second and third person singular, and the third plural, are the most in use among Attic writers: the rest scarcely anywhere occur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τύπτω, τύπτῃς, τύπτῃ¹ *If I should strike.*
 D. τύπτητον, τύπτητον
 P. τύπτωμεν, τύπτητε, τύπτωσι.²

First Aorist.

- S. τύψω, τύψῃς, τύψῃ¹ *If I should have struck.*
 D. τύψητον, τύψητον
 P. τύψωμεν, τύψητε, τύψωσι.

Second Aorist.

- S. τύπω, τύπῃς, τύπῃ¹ *If I should have struck.*
 D. τύπητον, τύπητον
 P. τύπωμεν, τύπητε, τύπωσι.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

- S. τετύφω, τετύφῃς, τετύφῃ¹ *If I should have been*
 D. τετύφητον, τετύφητον *[striking].*
 P. τετύφωμεν, τετύφητε, τετύφωσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect	.	.	τύπτειν.
First Future	.	.	τύψειν.
First Aorist	.	.	τύψαι.
Perfect and Pluperfect	.	.	τετυφέναι.
Second Aorist	.	.	τυπεῖν.
Second Future	.	.	τυπεῖν.

¹ The Ionians add *σι* to the third persons singular; as, *τύπτησι* for *τύπτη*.

² The long penultimate, in the dual and plural of this mood, is often made short; by the Ionic dialect, according to the writer of short Scholia on Homer II. B. 72. p. 178. Valckenaer's Edition: but Lesbos in his treatise *περὶ σχημάτων* contends that it is a Corinthian figure.

PARTICIPLE.

All Participles are declined like Adjectives.

Present and Imperfect.

Nom.	Gen.	
M. ὁ τύπων,	τοῦ τύποντος,	<i>striking.</i>
F. ἡ τύπουσα,	τῆς τυπούσης,	
N. τὸ τύπον.	τοῦ τύποντος.	

First Future.

M. ὁ τύψων,	τοῦ τύποντος,	<i>going to strike.</i>
F. ἡ τύψουσα,	τῆς τυπούσης,	
N. τὸ τύπον.	τοῦ τύποντος.	

First Aorist.

M. ὁ τύψας,	τοῦ τύψαντος,	<i>having struck.</i>
F. ἡ τύψασα,	τῆς τυψάσης,	
N. τὸ τύψαν.	τοῦ τύψαντος.	

Perfect and Pluperfect.

M. ὁ τετυφῶς,	τοῦ τετυφότης,	<i>who has or had been</i>
F. ἡ τετυφυῖα,	τῆς τετυφύιας,	<i>[striking.]</i>
N. τὸ τετυφὸς.	τοῦ τετυφότης. ¹	

¹ But Participles in *aws*, after the contraction into *ws*, make the feminine in *ῶσα*, and the neuter in *ῶς*: as,

Nom. ἐστῶς, ἐστῶσα, ἐστῶς.

Gen. ἐστῶτος, ἐστῶσης, ἐστῶτος and so through the rest of the cases they retain the *ω*.

Second Aorist.

	Nom.	Gen.	
M.	ὁ τυπῶν,	τοῦ τυπόντος,	<i>having struck.</i>
F.	ἡ τυποῦσα,	τῆς τυπούσης,	
N.	τὸ τυπὸν.	τοῦ τυπόντος.	

Second Future.

M.	ὁ τυπῶν,	τοῦ τυποῦντος,	<i>going to strike.</i>
F.	ἡ τυποῦσα,	τῆς τυπούσης,	
N.	τὸ τυποῦν.	τοῦ τυποῦντος.	

Kindred Tenses in the Active Voice.

Et. Gr. Gr.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infín.	Particip.
Present	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτοιμι	τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imperfect	ἔτυπτον					
First Fut.	τύψω	τύψον	τύψοιμι	τύψω	τύψειν	τύψων
First Aorist	ἔψα					
Perfect	ἔτυφα	τίτυφε	τύψοιμι	τύψω	τύψειν	τύψων
Pluperfect	ἔετύφειν					
Second Aor.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύποιμι	τύπω	τύπειν	τύπων
Second Fut.	τυπῶ		τυπόιμι		τυπείν	τυπῶν

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	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infín.	Particip.
Present	λέγω	λέγε	λέγοιμι	λέγω	λέγειν	λέγων
Imperfect	ἔλεγον					
First Fut.	λέξω	λέξον	λέξοιμι	λέξω	λέξειν	λέξων
First Aorist	ἔλεξα					
Perfect	ἔλεχθα	λέλεχε	λέλεχοιμι	λέλεχω	λέλεχέαι	λέλεχώς
Pluperfect	ἔελεχεν					
Second Aor.	ἔλεγον	λέγε	λέγοιμι	λέγω	λέγειν	λέγων
Second Fut.	λεγῶ		λεγοίμι		λεγείν	λεγῶν

Et

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	πείθω	πείθε	πείθοιμι	πείθω	πείθειν	πείθων
Imperfect	ἔπειθον		πείσοιμι		πείσειν	πείσων
First Fut.	πείσω	πείσον	πείσαιοιμι	πείσω	πείσαι	πείσας
First Aorist	ἔπεισα					
Perfect	πέπεικα	πέπεικε	πέπεικοιμι	πέπεικω	πέπεικέναι	πέπεικώς
Pluperfect	ἔπεπείκειν					
Second Aor.	ἔπιθον	πίθε	πίθοιμι	πίθω	πίθειν	πίθων
Second Fut.	πιθῶ		πιθῶιμι		πιθῆν	πιθῶν

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	φράζω	φράζε	φράζοιμι	φράζω	φράζειν	φράζων
Imperfect	ἔφραζον		φράσοιμι		φράσειν	φράσων
First Fut.	φράσω	φράσον	φράσαιοιμι	φράσω	φράσαι	φράσας
First Aorist	ἔφρασα					
Perfect	πέφρακα	πέφρακε	πέφρακοιμι	πέφρακω	πέφρακέναι	πέφρακώς
Pluperfect	ἔπεφράκειν					
Second Aor.	ἔφραδον	φράδε	φράδοιμι	φράδω	φραδεῖν	φραδῶν
Second Fut.	φραδῶ		φραδοῖμι		φραδεῖν	φραδῶν

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infinit.	Particip.
Present	σπείρω	σπείρε	σπείροιμι	σπείρω	σπείρειν	σπείρων
Imperfect	ἔσπειρον		σπεροῖμι		σπερῶν	σπερών
First Fut.	σπερώ	σπείρον	σπειραίμι	σπείρω	σπειράει	σπείρας
First Aorist	ἔσπειρα					
Perfect	ἔσπαρα	ἔσπαρε	ἐσπάρομαι	ἐσπάρω	ἐσπαρέναι	ἐσπαράς
Pluperfect	ἐσπάρκειν					
Second Aor.	ἔσπαρον	σπάρε	σπάροιμι	σπάρω	σπαρῶν	σπαρών
Second Fut.	σπαρῶ		σπαροῖμι		σπαρῶν	σπαρών
	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infinit.	Particip.
Present	ἀκούω	ἄκουε	ἀκούοιμι	ἀκούω	ἀκούειν	ἀκούων
Imperfect	ἤκουον		ἀκούσοιμι		ἀκούσων	ἀκούσων
First Fut.	ἀκούσω	ἄκουσον	ἀκούσμαι	ἀκούσω	ἀκούσαι	ἀκούσας
First Aorist	ἤκουσα					
Perfect	ἤκουχα	ἤκουε	ἤκούκοιμι	ἤκούχω	ἤκουέναι	ἤκουχάς
Pluperfect	ἤκούκειν					
Second Aor.	ἤκουον	ἄκος	ἀκούοιμι	ἀκόω	ἀκούειν	ἀκούων
Second Fut.	ἀκούω		ἀκούοιμι		ἀκούειν	ἀκούων

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The Present is the Theme, or foundation of the rest; as, *τύπτω*.

The Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπτον*.

The Augment.

There are two augments; the syllabic, and the temporal.

The Syllabic Augment.

The syllabic augment is *ε*, when the verb begins with a consonant; in which case *ε* is prefixed to the Imperfect, Pluperfect, and First and Second Aorists, in the Indicative mood; but not in the other moods.

The Attics change *ε*, the syllabic augment, into the temporal *η*: as, *ἔμελλον*, *ἤμελλον*, *I was about to be*.

To verbs which begin with *α*, *η*, *ο*, *ω*, *οι*, *ου*, the Attics prefix *ε*, with the breathing of the Theme, in those tenses which take the augment: as, *ἔάλωκα*, *ἔηκα*, *ἔοργα*, *ἔωσα*, *ἔοικα*, *ἔούρηκα*. They also resolve the temporal augment *η* into *εα*: as, *ἔαξε* for *ἦξε*.

The Poets prefix *ε* to the Aorists, whether they begin with a vowel, or a diphthong: as, *ἔειπα*, for *εἶπα*, *I said*.

If a verb begins with *ρ*, *ρ* is doubled after *ε*: as, *ῥίπτω*, *ῥῥίπτων*.¹

¹ Among the Poets *ρ* is often not doubled; as, *ῥεζον*. Od. ψ, 56.

The Temporal Augment.

The temporal augment is used, when a verb begins with a changeable vowel, or a changeable diphthong; and it is used in the Perfect, and Pluperfect, throughout all the moods; in the Imperfect, and Aorists, only in the Indicative mood.

The changeable vowels are, α, ε, ο.

α is changed into η, as, ἀκούω, ἤκουον, *I hear*.

ε ————— into η, as, ἐγείρω, ἤγειρον, *I excite*.

ο ————— into ω, as, ὀρύττω, ὥρυττον, *I dig*.

The changeable diphthongs are, αι, αυ, οι.

αι is changed into η, as, αἶρω, ἤρον, *I take away*.

αυ ————— into ηυ, as, αὐξάνω, ἠύξανον, *I increase*.

οι ————— into ω, as, οἰκίζω, ὤκισον, *I build*.

But if a verb begins with an unchangeable vowel, or an unchangeable diphthong, the beginning of all the tenses will be the same.

The unchangeable vowels are long by nature; as,

η, ἤχέω, ἤχεν, *I sound*.

ι,¹ ἰθύνομαι, ἰθύνον, *I direct*.

υ, ὑλίζω, ὕλισον, *I strain*.

ω, ὠθέω, ὤθεν, *I thrust*.

The unchangeable diphthongs are,

ει, εἰκάζω, εἵκαζον, *I liken*.

ευ, εὐθύνομαι, εὕθυνον, *I direct*.

ου, οὐτάζω, οὔταζον, *I wound*.

¹ The vowels ι and υ, if they are naturally short in the present tense, become long in the increased tenses; as, ἰκάνω, ἵκανον ὑβρίζω, ὕβριζον. Therefore ι and υ take an augment, by changing the power, though not the form, of the letter.

By the Attic dialect, however, *η* is changed into *η'* as, εικάζω, ἥκαζον, *I liken*; and *ευ* into *ηυ* as, εὔχομαι, ἡχόμην, *I pray*; and εἶδω, *I know*, is made in the Plu-perfect εἶδεν, and by the Attics ἥδειν, *I had known*.

Exceptions.

Four verbs, beginning with *α*, do not take *η* in the augmented tenses: as, ἄω, ἄον, *I breathe*; ἀῶ, ἀῖον, *I hear*; ἀήθισσω, ἀήθεσσον, *I am unaccustomed*; ἀηδιζομαι, ἀηδιζόμην, *I have an aversion*.²

Some verbs, beginning with *ε*, take *ι* in the augmented tenses, as,

'Εχω, εἶχον, <i>I have</i> ;	'Εάω, <i>I suffer</i> ;
'Ελω, εἶλον, <i>I take</i> ;	'Εω, <i>I clothe</i> ;
'Ελκω, ἐλκύω, <i>I draw</i> ;	'Εω, <i>I place</i> ;
'Ερπω, ἐρπύζω, <i>I creep</i> ;	'Ερύω, <i>I draw</i> ;
'Εστήκω, <i>I stand</i> ;	'Εθίζω, <i>I accustom</i> ;
'Επομαι, <i>I follow</i> ;	'Εγάζομαι, <i>I work</i> ;
'Ερέω, <i>I say</i> ;	'Ελίσσω, <i>I roll</i> ;
'Εστιάω, <i>I entertain</i> ;	'Επω, εἶπον, <i>I tell</i> .

This last verb keeps the augment in all the moods; εἶθω, *I am accustomed*, makes εἶθα in the Perfect Middle, inserting *ω*.

E before *ο* is not changed, but *ο* is changed into *ω*; ³ as, ἐορτάζω, ἐώπραζον, *I celebrate a festival*.

Some verbs also beginning with *οι*, have no augment: as, οἰδάνω, οἶδανον, *I swell*; οἰκουρέω, *I guard the house*; οἰνόω, *I make wine*; οἰμάω, *I rush on*, &c.

¹ That is, the changeable part of the diphthong is changed, which only takes place in those diphthongs which are commonly called changeable.

² The old Attics did not change *α*, long by nature, into *η* in the augmented tenses; as, ἀνᾶλω, ἀνάλωκα, Valckenaer on the *Phœniææ*, v. 591.

³ So also, ἐολπα ἐώλπειν, ἐοργα ἐώργειν, ἐοικα ἐφίκειν.

OF THE AUGMENTS OF COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs have the Augment in the beginning, if they are compounded, either,

1. With a noun ; as, φιλοσοφείω, ἐφιλοσόφουν, *I philosophize*.

2. With a preposition, which does not alter the sense of the verb ; as, καθεύδω, ἐκάθευδον, *I sleep* : or if the simple verbs are not in use ; as, ἀντιβόλῳ, ἡντιβόλουν, *I beseech* : ἐμμελῶ, ἡμμέλουν, *I take care*.

3. With ὁμῶς, or ὁμοῦ, and the privative particle α ; as, ἀφρονέω, ἡφρόνουν, *I am unwise* : ὁμολογέω, ᾠμολόγουν, *I confess*.

The augment is placed in the middle, between the preposition and the verb, if the preposition changes the sense of the verb ; as, καταγίνωσκω, κατεγίνωσκον, *I condemn*.

The augment is placed in the middle, between the adverb and the verb, if it be compounded with δυσ and ευ· as, δυσαρστέω, δυσηρέστουν, *I displease* : εὐεργετέω, εὐηργέτουν, *I benefit* : unless a consonant, or a changeable vowel, follow ; as, δυστυχέω, ἐδυστύχουν, *I am unfortunate*.

Some verbs take an augment both in the beginning and in the middle ; as, ἐνοχλέω, ἡνώχλουν, *I disturb* ; ἀναρθόω, ἡνώρθουν, *I correct* : and some either in the beginning or in the middle ; as, either ἀνέωξα, or ἡνοιξα, *I opened*.

Prepositions, which, in compound verbs, are put before vowels, lose their own vowel in all the tenses ; as, παρακούω, παρήκουον, *I hear imperfectly*.

Except περί and πρό, which never lose their vowel, and sometimes ἀμφι· but πρό is often contracted ; as, προέχω, προῖχω, *I precede*.¹

¹ Among the Poets all the prepositions retain their vowels.

If the verb begins with an aspirated vowel, the preposition has its smooth mute changed into an aspirate; as, *καθάπτομαι*, *I attain*, from *κατὰ* and *ἄπτομαι*.

RULES.

The Ionians throw away the augment from the augmented tenses; ¹ as, *τύπτε* for *ἔτυπτε*.²

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the Present, by changing the last syllable, in conjugation

The first, into *ψω*.

In the second, into *ξω*.

In the third, into *σω*.

In the fourth, *by changing σω*, and *ττω*, into *ξω*, and in some verbs into *σω*: but *ζω*³ generally into *σω*.

In the fifth, *by changing the last syllable* into *λῶ*, *μῶ*, *νῶ*, *ρῶ*, and *ῶ* circumflexed.

In the sixth, into *σω*.

¹ The Ionians throw away also the reduplication, as, *ἔδεκτο*; and sometimes both the reduplication and the augment, as, *δέκτο* for *ἐδέδεκτο*.

² It was not allowable in the Attic language to throw away the augment. *Porson in his Preface to the Hecuba*. "*Χρῆν* as well as *ἔχρην* occurs in the Attic Drama, even among the writers of Comedy. The Attics always say, *ἄνωγα*, never *ἦνωγα*, but they reserve the augment for the Pluperfect tense. The same rule is observable in the words *καθεξόμην*, *καθήμην*, *καθεῦδον*, to which the Tragic writers do not prefix the augment. The Comic writers either prefix or reject it, at pleasure." *Porson. Supplement to his Preface to the Hecuba*. p. 17.

³ Some verbs in *ζω* have *ξω* as, *οἰμῶζω*, *I bewail*, *οἰμῶξω*: and some others have both *σω* and *ξω* as, *ἄρπάζω*, *I seize*, *ἄρπάζω* and *ἄρπάζω*: some also take *γ* before *ξ*: as, *λίξω*, *πλάξω*, *κλάξω*, *σαλπίζω* fut. *λίγξω*, *πλάγξω*, &c.

RULES.

The penultimate of the first future is generally ¹ long, except in the fifth Conjugation, where it is always short, either by striking out the second consonant, as *τέμνω*, *τεμῶ*, *I cut*; or the second vowel of the diphthong, as, *φαίνα*, *φανῶ*, *I show*; or by shortening the doubtful vowel, as *κρίνω*, *κρίνῶ*, *I judge*.

Some verbs transpose the breathing of the present tense; as, *τρέψω* from *τρέφα*, *I nourish*; *θύψω*, from *τύφω*, *I raise a smoke*; *τρέξω* from *τρέχω*, *I run*; and *ἔξω* from *ἔχω*, *I have*.

From futures of the fourth and sixth Conjugations in *άσω*, *ίσω*, *όσω*, the Ionians take away *ς*, and then the Attics contract the termination into *ῶ* circumflexed; as, *σκειδάσω*, *σκειδάω*, Ionic, *σκειᾶ*, Attic: so *καλέσω*, *καλέω*, *καλῶ*. *ὀμόσω*, *ὀμόω*, *ὀμῶ*: which keep the termination of circumflex verbs through all the persons. From futures of the fourth Conjugation in *ίσω*, the Attics take away *ς* only, and place the circumflex accent on the *ω* as, *κομίσω*, *κομιῶ*.

In the present tense of the fourth Conjugation, the Dorians change *ζω* into *σδω*: as, *κωμάσδω* for *κωμάζω*, *I revel*; and in the future, *σω* into *ξω*: as, *βαδίσω*, *I go*, *βαδίσω*, and in the Doric dialect *βαδίξω*.

Futures in *λῶ*, and *ρῶ*, the Æolians lengthen so as to make them end in *σω* as, *κέλλω*, *I touch at a port*, *κελῶ*, Æol. *κέλσω* *ὄρω*, *I excite*, *ὄρῶ*, Æol. *ὄρσω*.

From the future of the sixth Conjugation, the Poets often throw away *σ* as, *δήω*, *I shall find*, for *δήσω*, from *δέω*: *κλείω*, *I shall shut*, for *κλείσω*: and *κείω*, or *κειώ*, *I shall lie down*, for *κείσω*, from *κείω*.

¹ Not always: for instance, *ἀρκέσω*, *γελάσω*, *ὀνόσω*, *ἀνύσω*, &c. But in futures of the fourth Conjugation, ending in *σω*, the penultimate, unless *η* or *ω* precede, is always short: as *θαυμάσω*, *πίσω*, *φροτίσω*, *ἀρμόσω*, *ἐρπύσω*, &c.

The Aorists.

The Aorists are tenses which convey a sense of uncertainty as to the time; it being uncertain whether the action has passed a long time or a short time before.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Future by changing ω into α , and prefixing the augment; as, $\tauύψω$, $\epsilonτυψα$.

Exceptions.

There are five first aorists, which do not take the characteristic letter of the first future; as, $\epsilonθηκα$, *I placed*; $\epsilonδωκα$, *I gave*; $\etaκα$, *I sent*; $\ειπα$, *I told*; $\etaνεγκα$, *I brought*.

The penultimate of the first aorist is generally¹ long; therefore in the fifth Conjugation α is changed into η as, $\psiαλῶ$, $\epsilonψηλα$, *I sang*; and ϵ into $\epsilonι$ as, $\sigmaπερῶ$, $\epsilonσπειρα$, *I sowed*; and a doubtful vowel is made long; as, $\κρινῶ$, $\epsilonκρινα$, *I judged*: but sometimes the long α is kept; as, $\epsilonδυσχερανα$, *I was troubled*; $\epsilonκερδανα$, *I gained*; $\epsilonπεργαα$, *I completed*.

From some first aorists σ is excluded; as, instead of $\epsilonχευσα$, $\epsilonχευα$, $\epsilonχεα$, from $\chiεω$, *I pour out*; $\epsilonσευσα$, $\epsilonσευα$, from $\σειω$, *I stir*; $\etaλευα$ from $\alphaλευω$, *I avoid*; and $\etaκεαμην$ from $\ακεομαι$, *I heal*.

The Preterite Perfect.

The Preterite Perfect is formed from the First Future by changing, in conjugation

The first, $\psiω$ into $\phiα$.

The second, $\xiω$ into $\χα$.

The third, $\sigmaω$ into $κα$.

¹ Not always; for instance, $\epsilonβαστασα$, $\epsilonτελεσα$, $\epsilonγεμισα$, $\ωμοσα$, $\epsilonπτυσα$, &c.

The fourth, ξω¹ into χα, and σω into κα.

The fifth, ω into κα² but μω into μηκα.³

The sixth, σω into κα.

And the first consonant of the present tense is repeated with ε, if the verb begins with a simple consonant, as, τύψω, τέτυφα⁴ or with a mute followed by a liquid, as, πλέξω, πέπλεχα. But if it begin with a double consonant, or two consonants, ε only is prefixed: as ζάω, *I live*, ἔζηκα⁴ σπείρω, *I sow*, ἔσπαρκα.

When the verb begins with an aspirate, it takes the smooth mute corresponding; as, θύω, *I sacrifice*, τέθυκα. If it begins with ρ, ρ is doubled, and ε only is prefixed; as ρίπτω, *I hurl down*, ῥρίφα.

Observations.

Verbs of two syllables,³ of the fifth Conjugation, change ε of the future into α⁴ as, στέλλω, στελῶ, ἔσταλκα, *I send*.

Verbs of two syllables, in εἶνω, ἵνω, ὕνω, throw away ν of the future in the preterite; as, κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἔκτακα, *I slay*; θύνω, θυνῶ, τέθυκα, *I rush*. The rest in νω change ν into γ⁴ as, φαίνω, *I show*, πέφαγκα⁴ μολύνω, *I defile*, μεμόλυγκα.

Γρηγορέω, and γνωρίζω, only prefix ε, although they begin with a mute followed by a liquid: for ἐγρηγόρηκα and ἐγνώρικα are alone in use; so also ἔγνωκα.

Certain verbs beginning with πτ, κτ, μν, generally repeat the first letter of the present tense: as, πτόω, an obsolete verb, πέπτωκα, *I fall*; κτάομαι, κέκτημαι,⁴ *I possess*; μνάομαι, μέμνημαι, *I remember*.

¹ Except πέφρικα, from φρίσσω, *I shudder*, not πέφριχα, in order that two adjoining syllables may not both begin with aspirates.

² Preterites in μηκα are in fact derived from verbs, almost out of use, ending in τω or δω.

³ But the ε of the future in μω is retained; as, νεμῶ, νενέμηκα.

⁴ But ἔκττημαι also is used.

The Attics prefix the two first letters of the present tense to verbs beginning with α short, ϵ or \omicron ; as, ἐρίζω, ἥρικα, ἐρήρικα, *I contend* : and the third syllable is made short, if the preterite exceeds three syllables ; as, ἀλόθω, ἤληκα, ἀλήλεκα, *I grind*. Except ἥρεια, ἐρήρεια, from ἐρσίδω, *I strengthen* ; which has the third syllable long, to distinguish it from ἐρήρικα, the preterite of ἐρίζω, *I contend*.

If a verb begin with λ , or μ , the Attics prefix σ to the preterite ; as, λήβω, an obsolete verb, εἰληφα, *I receive* ; μείρομαι, εἰμαρμαι, *I share*.

In verbs of two syllables, in the first and second conjugation, the Attics change ϵ , the penultimate of the present tense, into \omicron : as, στρέφω, *I turn*, ἔστροφας κλέπτω, *I steal*, κέκλοφα.

The Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Preterite, by changing α into $\sigma\iota\nu$, and prefixing ϵ , if the preterite begins with a consonant : as, τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν.

The Attics sometimes add another temporal augment to the pluperfect : as, δεώρυχα, ὠρωρύχειν.

The Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing ω into $\omicron\nu$, and prefixing the augment.

But the penultimate of this aorist is generally short ; therefore, if the penultimate of the present be long by position, the latter consonant, if it be not the characteristic letter, is thrown away ; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπον. If the latter consonant be the characteristic letter, it is kept ; as, τέρπω, *I delight*, ἔταρπον.

The vowels and diphthongs of the Present are thus changed in the penultimate of the Second Aorist:—ε, η, ω, αι, and αυ are changed into α: as, δέρω, ἔδαρον, *I skin*: except, ἔβλεπον, ἔλεγον, ἔφλεγον, ἔτεμον,¹ ἔτεκον.—λήθω, ἔλαθον, *I lie hid*: except, ἔπληγον from πλήσσω, *I strike*.²—τρώγω, ἔτραγον, *I eat*.—καίω, ἔκαον, *I burn*.—παύω, ἔπαον, *I set at rest*.

ευ is changed into υ; as, φεύγω, ἔφυγον, *I fly*.

ου into ο; as, ἀκούω, *I hear*, ἤκοον.

ει is changed into ι; as, λείπω, ἔλιπον: but in the fifth conjugation, it is changed, in verbs of two syllables, into α; as σπείρω, *I sow*, ἔσπαρον: in verbs of three syllables into ε; as, ὀφείλω, *I owe*, ὤφελον.

The vowels α, ι, υ, when long in the penultimate of the Present, are made short in the penultimate of the Second Aorist.

Observation.

It is to be observed, that if the First Future of the fourth conjugation ends in σω, the Second Aorist ends in δον; if the First Future ends in ξω, the Second Aorist ends in γον: as, φράζω, *I tell*, φράσω, ἔφραδον τάττω, *I set in order*, τάξω, ἔταγον.

Some Second Aorists are formed irregularly; as,

β for π	{	βλάπτω,	ἔβλαβον, ³	<i>I hurt.</i>
		καλύπτω,	ἔκάλυβον,	<i>I hide.</i>
		κρύπτω,	ἔκρυβον,	<i>I conceal.</i>

¹ Ἐταμον, which is constantly used by the Ionians, must be derived from τάμνω.

² But ἔπλεγον and ἐπλάγην are used, when an emotion of the mind is signified.

³ All these take the β, φ, and γ, from the First Future, from which they are as regularly formed, as the others are from the Present. Thus, as before observed, ἔταγον from τάξω. But ἔφραδον comes regularly from the Present φράζω.—See the manner of resolving the double consonants at page 3.

φ for π	βάπτω,	ἔβαφον, ¹	<i>I stain.</i>
	σκάπτω,	ἔσκαφον,	<i>I dig.</i>
	ράπτω,	ἔρραφον,	<i>I stitch.</i>
	θάπτω,	ἔταφον,	<i>I dig.</i>
	δάπτω,	ἔδαφον,	<i>I devour.</i>
	ἄπτω,	ἤφον,	<i>I join.</i>
	ρίπτω,	ἔρριφον,	<i>I hurl.</i>
	δρύπτω,	ἔδρυφον,	<i>I tear.</i>
γ for χ	θήπω,	ἔταφον,	<i>I am amazed.</i>
	σμύχω,	ἔσφυγον, ¹	<i>I burn.</i>
	ψύχω,	ἔψυγον,	<i>I cool.</i>

The Ionians, in certain tenses, and especially in the Second Aorist, make use of a reduplication: as, *κίχαμον*, *I have laboured*, for *ἴχαμον*; and *πεπιθήσω*, for *πιθήσω*, *I shall confide*. The Attics also prefix the two first letters of the present tense; as, *ἄγγων* for *ἤγων*, and, by a transposition of the augment, *ἤγαγον*.

Verbs of the sixth conjugation for the most part want the Second Aorist, the Second Future, and the Preterite Middle. Many other verbs also want these tenses.

The Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Aorist, by changing *ον* into *ῶ* circumflex, and throwing away the augment; as, *ἔτυπον*, *τυπῶ*.

The rest of the Moods, together with their tenses, are formed from the Indicative, and like tenses from like.

¹ See the note at page 61.

THE VERB εἰμι, *I am*.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἰμι, εἷς or εἴ, ἐστὶ ἔη, A.	ἐστὸν, ἐστόν, ἐσμέν, ἐστὲ, εἰσὶ.	
ἐμυι, ἐντί, D.		εἰμές, ἐντί, D.
ἦμι, εἰσθα, Æ.		εὗτι, Æ.
ἐσσι, } P.		εἰμὲν, εἰρὲ, ἔασι, I.
ἔει, }		ἐμὲν, ἐρὲ, ἔασσι, P.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ, ἦ, ἦσθα, ἦν, A. ἦς, D.	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν. ἦν, Syn.
ἔα, ἔης, ἔην, I.		ἦμες, D. ἔατε, I.
ἦα, ἦες, ἦε, } ἔον, ἔες, ἔε, } εἶν, εἶς & ἔεις, } P. ἔσκον, ἔσκες, ἔσκε, } ἔην, ἔησθα, ἔη, ἦην, ἦη,	ἦστον, ἦστην, Ple. ἔτον, ἔτην, Sys. ἔστον, ἔστην, P.	ἦσαμεν, ἦστε, Pleonas. ἔσαν, Sys. ἔσαν, P. ἔσκον, P.

Pluperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦμην, ¹ ἦσο, ἦτο, | ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην, | ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο. ἔατο, I. εἶατο, P.		

¹ ἦμην and ἔσομαι are regularly formed from the obsolete verb ἔομαι.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσεται, | ὀμέθον, ἐσθον, ἐσθον, | ὀμέθα, ἐσθε, ὄνται. ἐσεῖ, A. ἔσται, Sync.		
ἐσοῦμαι, ἐσῇ, ἐσεῖται, ἐσοῦμεθον, &c. D.		
ἐσεῦμαι, D.		
ἐσσεῦμαι, ἐσσῇ, ἐσσεῖται, &c. D.		
ἔσσει, I.		
ἔσσομαι, ἔσση, ἔσσεται, ἐσσόμεθον, &c. P.		
ἔσσει, P.	ἐσόμεσθον, P.	ἐσόμεσθα, P.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω, | ἔστων, ἔστων, | ἔστω, ἔστωσαν.		
ἔσθι, } P.		ἔστων, } A.
ἔσσο, }		ἐσέσθων, }
εἶ, Cras. P. ἦτω, A.		

OPTATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, | εἴητον, εἴητην, | εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.		
εἴοιμι, εἴοις, εἴοι, &c. P.		εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν, Sync.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο, | μέθον, σθον, σθην, | μέθα, σθε, ντο.		
ἔσσοίμην, &c. P.		

SUBJUNCTIVE, ἔαν.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ᾠ, ᾗς, ᾗ, ἔω, ἔης, ἔη, ᾗσθα, Ἄ. ᾗσι, } I. ἔησι, } εἴω, εἴης, εἴη,	ᾗτον, ᾗτον, ἔητον, ἔητον, } εἴητον, εἴητον,	ᾤμεν, ᾗτε, ᾤσι. ἔωμεν, ἔητε, ἔωσι, I. } ᾤμες, D. ᾤντι, } D. εἴωμεν, &c. P. εἴωντι, } εἴομεν, Syst.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.

Εἶναι.	
ἔμεν, } I.	
ἔμεναι, }	
ἔμμεναι, Ἄ.	
ᾗμεν, }	
ᾗμες, }	
εἴμεν, }	
ἔμμεναι, }	
εἴμεναι, P.	

Fut.

Ἔσεσθαι.	
ἔσεισθαι, D.	
ἔσσεισθαι, D. and P.	
ἔσσεσθαι, P.	

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.

Nom.	Gen.	Fut.
*ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν, ἔων, ἐούσα, ἐόν, I. εἷς, εἷσα, ἐν, ἔοισα, } D. εὔσα, } ἔασσα, }	ὄντος, οὔσης, ὄντος. ἐόντος, ἐούσης, ἐόντος, I. ἐντος, &c. Ἄ. εὐντος, &c. D.	ἑσόμενος, η, ον. ἑσόμενος, &c. P.

PARADIGM OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

- S. τύπτομαι,¹ τύπτη,² τύπτεται *I am struck.*
 D. τυπτόμεθον, τύπτεσθον, τύπτεσθον.
 P. τυπτόμεθα, τύπτεσθε, τύπτονται.

Imperfect.

- S. ἐτυπτόμην, ἐτύπτου,³ ἐτύπτετο *I was in the habit of*
 D. ἐτυπτόμεθον, ἐτύπτεσθον, -έσθην *[being struck.]*
 P. ἐτυπτόμεθα, ἐτύπτεσθε, ἐτύπτοντο.

Second Aorist.

- S. ἐτύπην, ἐτύπης, ἐτύπη *I was struck.*
 D. ἐτύπητον, ἐτυπήτην
 P. ἐτύπημεν, ἐτύπητε, ἐτύπησαν.

¹ These four verbs, βούλομαι, ὄψομαι, οἶομαι, ἔομαι, and in the Attic dialect all verbs, form the second person in εἰ as, βούλει, ὄψει, οἶει, ἔει, and, by crasis, εἶ.

² Among the old Greeks, the second person was τύπτεσαι, as in τίθεμαι, τίθεις, and so in the rest, from the first person in μαι, the second was in σαι. The Ionians took away s, and then the Attics contracted εαι and ηαι into p.

³ Among the ancients, the second person was in εσο. The Ionians took away σ, and then the Attics contracted εσ into ου. So from the first person in ἄμην, the second was ἄσο, which the Ionians made ἄω, and the Attics ω.

Second Future.

- S. τυπήσομαι, τυπήσῃ, τυπήσεται *I shall be struck.*
 D. τυπήσόμεθον, τυπήσεσθον, τυπήσεσθον.
 P. τυπήσόμεθα, τυπήσεσθε, τυπήσονται.

Perfect.

- S. τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι,¹ τέτυπται *I have been struck.*
 D. τετύμμεθον, τετύφθον, τετύφθον.
 P. τετύμμεθα, τετύφθε, τετυμμένοι εἰσι.

Pluperfect.

- S. ἐτετύμμην, ἐτέτυψο, ἐτέτυπτο *I had been struck.*
 D. ἐτετύμμεθον, ἐτέτυφθον, ἐτετύφθην.
 P. ἐτετύμμεθα, ἐτέτυφθε, τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-Future.

- S. τετύψομαι, τετύψῃ, τετύψεται *I shall be struck di-*
 D. τετυψόμεθον, τετύψεσθον, -εσθον *[rectly].*
 P. τετυψόμεθα, τετύψεσθε, τετύψονται.

¹ The second person singular of the Perfect is formed from the first, by changing the consonants preceding αι into the characteristic letter of the first future active; as, τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι, from τύψω: but only μ after a liquid of the present tense, as, τέτεμμαι, τέτερψαι: also after γ, as ἡλεγμαι, ἡλεγχαι. In the fifth conjugation μ is always changed into σ, as ἔσπαρμαι, ἔσπαρσαι.

The third person singular is formed from the second, by changing s into τ as, ἔσπαρσαι, ἔσπαρται: τέτυψαι, τέτυπται: λέλεξαι, λέλεκται. But if the first person ends in σμαι, the third person retains s before the termination ται; as τετέλεσμαι, τετέλεσαι, τετέλεσται: πέφρασμαι, πέφρασαι, πέφρασται.

The second and third dual, and the second plural, are formed from the third singular, by changing the smooth mutes into the corresponding aspirates; as, τέτυπται, τετύφθον, τετύφθε; also by taking s before θ pure; as, κέκρηται, κέκρισθον.

First Aorist.

- S. ἐτύφθην, ἐτύφθης, ἐτύφθη· *I was struck.*
 D. ἐτύφθητον, ἐτυφθήτην·
 P. ἐτύφθημεν, ἐτύφθητε, ἐτύφθησαν.

First Future.

- S. τυφθήσομαι, τυφθήσῃ, τυφθήσεται· *I shall be struck.*
 D. τυφθησόμεθον, τυφθήσεσθον, -εσθον·
 P. τυφθησόμεθα, τυφθήσεσθε, -ονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τύπτου,* τυπτέσθω· *Be thou struck.*
 D. τύπτεσθον, τυπτέσθων·
 P. τύπτεσθε, τυπτέσθωσαν.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

- S. τέτυψο, τετύφθω· *Thou shouldst have been struck.*
 D. τέτυρθον, τετύφθων·
 P. τέτυρθε, τετύφθωσαν.

First Aorist.

- S. τύφθητι, τυφθήτω· *Be thou struck.*
 D. τυφθητον, τυφθήτων·
 P. τύφθητε, τυφθήτωσαν.

¹ Among the ancients the Imperative was τύπτεσο. Here therefore the same occurs as in the second person of the Imperfect Indicative. See p. 66.

Second Aorist.

- S. τύπηθι, τυπήτω· *Be thou struck.*
 D. τύπητον, τυπήτων·
 P. τύπητε, τυπήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, εἶθε.

- S. τυπτοίμην, τύπτοιο, τύπτοιο· *I would fain be*
 D. τυπτοίμεθον, τύπτοισθον, τυπτοίσθην· *[struck.*
 P. τυπτοίμεθα, τύπτοισθε, τύπτοιγτο.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

- S. τετυμμένος εἶην, εἶης, εἶη· *Would that I had*
 D. τετυμμένω εἶητον, εἶήτην· *[been struck.*
 P. τετυμμένοι εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν.

First Aorist.

- S. τυφθείην, τυφθείης, τυφθείη· *I may have been*
 D. τυφθείητον, τυφδείήτην· *[struck.*
 P. τυφδείημεν, τυφδείητε, τυφδείησαν.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπείην, τυπείης, τυπείη· *I may have been struck.*
 D. τυπείητον, τυπείήτην·
 P. τυπείημεν, τυπείητε, τυπείησαν.

First Future.

- S. τυφθήσοίμην, τυφθήσοιο, τυφθήσοιο· *I may be struck.*
 D. τυφθήσοίμεθον, τυφθήσοισθον, -σοίσθην·
 P. τυφθήσοίμεθα, τυφθήσοισθε, τυφθήσοιγτο.

Second Future.

- S. τυπησοίμην, τυπήσοιο, τυπήσοιτο· *I may be struck.*
 D. τυπησοίμεθον, τυπήσοισθον, -σοίσθην·
 P. τυπησοίμεθα, τυπήσοισθε, τυπήσوينτο.

Paulo-post-Future.

- S. τετυψοίμην, τετύψοιο, τετύψοιτο· *I may be instantly*
 D. τετυψοίμεθον, τετύψοισθον, -ψοίσθην· *[struck.*
 P. τετυψοίμεθα, τετύψοισθε, τετύψωντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, *ἰάν*.

- S. τύπτωμαι, τύπτη, τύπτηται· *I should be struck.*
 D. τυπτώμεθον, τύπτησθον, τύπτησθον·
 P. τυπτώμεθα, τύπτησθε, τύπτωνται.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

- S. τετυμμένος ᾧ, ἦς, ἦ· *If I should have been struck.*
 D. τετυμμένω ᾧτον, ᾧτον·
 P. τετυμμένοι ᾧμεν, ᾧτε, ᾧσι.

First Aorist.

- S. τυφθῶ, τυφθῆς, τυφθῇ· *If I should, or shall*
 D. τυφθῆτον, τυφθῆτον· *[have been struck.*
 P. τυφθῶμεν, τυφθῆτε, τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ· *If I shall have been struck.*
 D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον·
 P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, τύπτεσθαι.

Perfect and Pluperfect, τετύφθαι.

First Aorist, τυφθῆναι.

Second Aorist, τυπῆναι.

First Future, τυφθήσεσθαι.

Second Future, τυπήσεσθαι.

Paulo-post-Future, τετύψεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present and Imperfect.

Nom.

Gen.

M. ὁ τυπτόμενος, τοῦ τυπτομένου,

Who is struck.

F. ἡ τυπτομένη, τῆς τυπτομένης,

N. τὸ τυπτόμενον. τοῦ τυπτομένου.

Perfect, and Pluperfect.

M. ὁ τετυμμένος, τοῦ τετυμμένου, *Having been struck.*

F. ἡ τετυμμένη, τῆς τετυμμένης,

N. τὸ τετυμμένον. τοῦ τετυμμένου.

First Aorist.

M. ὁ τυφθεὶς, τοῦ τυφθέντος, *Having been struck.*

F. ἡ τυφθεῖσα, τῆς τυφθείσης,

N. τὸ τυφθέν. τοῦ τυφθέντος.

Second Aorist.

M. ὁ τυπείς, τοῦ τυπέντος, *Having been struck.*

F. ἡ τυπείσα, τῆς τυπείσης,

N. τὸ τυπέν. τοῦ τυπέντος.

First Future.

	Nom.	Gen.	
M.	ὁ τυφθισόμενος,	τοῦ τυφθισομένου,	<i>Going to be [struck.</i>
F.	ἡ τυφθισομένη,	τῆς τυφθισομένης,	
N.	τὸ τυφθισόμενον.	τοῦ τυφθισομένου.	

Second Future.

M.	ὁ τυπησόμενος,	τοῦ τυπησομένου,	<i>Going to be [struck.</i>
F.	ἡ τυπησομένη,	τῆς τυπησομένης,	
N.	τὸ τυπησόμενον.	τοῦ τυπησομένου.	

Paulo-post-Future.

M.	ὁ τετυψόμενος,	τοῦ τετυψομένου,	<i>On the point of [being struck.</i>
F.	ἡ τετυψομένη,	τῆς τετυψομένης,	
N.	τὸ τετυψόμενον.	τοῦ τετυψομένου.	

Kindred Tenses in the Passive Voice.

Et. Gr. Gr.

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infinitive	Participle.
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect	ἔτυπτόμην	ἔτυπθι	τυπεῖην	τυπῶ	τυπῆναι	τυπεῖς
Second Aor.	ἔτύπην		τυπησοίμην		τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
Second Fut.	τυπήσομαι					
Perfect	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψο	τετυμμένος εἶην	τετυμμένος ᾧ	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Pluperfect	ἔτετύμην		τετυψοίμην		τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος
Paul. p. F.	τετύφομαι		τυφθεῖην		τυφθῆναι	τυφθεῖς
First Aor.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθήσοιμην	τυφῶ	τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθήσόμενος
First Fut.	τυφθήσομαι					
	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infinitive	Participle.
Present	λέγομαι	λέγου	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Imperfect	ἔλεγόμην	λέγθι	λεγείην	λεγῶ	λεγῆναι	λεγεῖς
Second Aor.	ἔλέγην		λεγησοίμην		λεγήσεσθαι	λεγησόμενος
Second Fut.	λεγήσομαι					
Perfect	λέλεγμαι	λέλεξο	λελεγμένος εἶην	λελεγμένος ᾧ	λελέχθαι	λελεγμένος
Pluperfect	ἔλελεγμην		λελεξοίμην		λελέξεσθαι	λελεξόμενος
Paul. p. F.	λελέξομαι		λεχθεῖην		λεχθῆναι	λεχθεῖς
First Aor.	ἐλέχθην	λέχθητι	λεχθήσοιμην	λεχῶ	λεχθήσεσθαι	λεχθήσόμενος
First Fut.	λεχθήσομαι					

G

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	πείβομαι	πείβου	πειβοίμην	πειβωμαι	πειβεσθαι	πειβόμενος
Imperfect	ἐπειβόμην	ἐπείβητι	πειβείην	πιβῶ	πιβήναι	πιβείς
Second Aor.	ἐπείβην		πιβήσοιμην		πιβήσεσθαι	πιβησόμενος
Second Fut.	πιθήσομαι					
Perfect	πέπεισμαι	πέπεισο	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Pluperfect	ἐπεπείσμην		πεπείσοιμην		πεπείσεσθαι	πεπείσόμενος
Paul. p. F.	πεπείσομαι		πεισθῆην	πεισθῶ	πεισθῆναι	πεισθείς
First Aor	ἐπείσθην	πείσθητι	πεισθήσοιμην		πεισθήσεσθαι	πεισθήσόμενος
First Fut.	πεισθήσομαι					

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	φράζομαι	φράζου	φραζοίμην	φράζωμαι	φράζεσθαι	φραζόμενος
Imperfect	ἐφράζόμην	ἐφράζεο	φραδείην	φραδῶ	φραδῆναι	φραδείς
Second Aor.	ἐφράδην		φραδῆσοιμην		φραδῆσεσθαι	φραδῆσόμενος
Second Fut.	φραθήσομαι					
Perfect	πεφρασμαι	πέφρασθ	πεφρασμένος εἶην	πεφρασμένος ᾧ	πεφράσθαι	πεφρασμένος
Pluperfect	ἐπεφράσμην		πεφρασσοίμην		πεφράσεσθαι	πεφρασόμενος
Paul. p. F.	πεφρασσομαι		φρασθῆην	φρασθῶ	φρασθῆναι	φρασθείς
First Aor.	ἐφράσθην	φράσθητι	φρασθήσοιμην		φρασθήσεσθαι	φρασθήσόμενος
First Fut.	φρασθήσομαι					

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	σπείρομαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imperfect	ἔσπειρον	σπάριθι	σπαρείην	σπαρῶ	σπαρῆναι	σπαρεῖς
Second Aor.	ἔσπαρην		σπαρησείμην		σπαρησέσθαι	σπαρησόμενος
Second Fut.	σπαρήσομαι					
Perfect	ἔσπαρμαι	ἔσπαρσο	ἔσπαρμένος εἶην	ἔσπαρμένος ᾧ	ἔσπαράσθαι	ἔσπαρμένος
Pluperfect	ἔσπαρην					
Paul. p. F.	ἔσπαρσομαι		ἔσπαρσοίμην		ἔσπαρσεσθαι	ἔσπαρσόμενος
First Aor.	ἔσπαρθην	σπάρθητι	σπαρθείην	σπαρθῶ	σπαρθῆναι	σπαρθεῖς
First Fut.	σπαρθήσομαι		σπαρθήσοίμην		σπαρθήσεσθαι	σπαρθήσόμενος

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	ἀκούομαι	ἀκούου	ἀκουοίμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκούόμενος
Imperfect	ἤκουον	ἤκούθι	ἤκοιην	ἤκω	ἤκοῦναι	ἤκοις
Second Aor.	ἤκουσθην		ἤκοησείμην		ἤκοησεσθαι	ἤκοησόμενος
Second Fut.	ἀκούσομαι					
Perfect	ἤκουσμαι	ἤκουσο	ἤκουσμένος εἶην	ἤκουσμένος ᾧ	ἤκουσθαι	ἤκουσμένος
Pluperfect	ἤκουσμεν					
Paul. p. F.	ἤκούσομαι		ἤκουσοίμην		ἤκούσεσθαι	ἤκουσόμενος
First Aor.	ἤκούσθην	ἀκούσθητι	ἤκουσθείην	ἤκουσθῶ	ἤκουσθῆναι	ἤκουσθεις
First Fut.	ἀκουσθήσομαι		ἀκουσθήσοίμην		ἀκουσθήσεσθαι	ἀκουσθήσόμενος

The Formation of the Tenses in the PASSIVE VOICE.

There are nine tenses in the Passive Voice, three of which are derived from the Active; namely, the Present, Preterite, and Second Aorist.

Present.

The Present is formed from the Present Active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι* as, *τύπτω*, *τύπτομαι*.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment; as *τύπτομαι*, *ἔτυπτόμην*.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing *ον* into *ην* as, *ἔτυπον*, *ἔτύπην*.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the third person singular of the Second Aorist, by adding *σομαι*, and throwing away the augment; as, *ἔτύπη*, *τυπήσομαι*.

Preterite-perfect.

The Preterite-perfect is formed from the Preterite Active, by changing, in Conjugation

The first, *φα* pure into *μαι*, with the *μ* doubled; as, *τέτυφα*, *τέτυμμαι* *φα* impure into *μαι* as, *τέτερφα*, *τέτερμαι*.

The second, *χα* into *γμαι* as, *λέλεχα*, *λέλεγμαι*.

The third, *κα* into *σμαι* as, *πέπεικα*, *πέπεισμαι*.

The fourth, { $\chi\alpha$ into $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.
 { $\kappa\alpha$ into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

The fifth, $\kappa\alpha$ into $\mu\alpha\iota$ as, $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$ but $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.

The sixth, $\kappa\alpha$ into { $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, if the penultimate of the
 preterite active be short; as,
 $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
 { $\mu\alpha\iota$, if the penultimate of the
 preterite active be long; as,
 $\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\eta\mu\alpha\iota$.

The following are excepted,

" ἤκουσμαι , from $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$, I κῆκλειςμαι , from $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$, I
hear ; *shut* ;

κῆκρουσμαι , from $\kappa\rho\acute{o}\omega$, I σέσεισμαι , from $\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$, I
beat ; *shake* ;

" ἔπταισμαι , from $\pi\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$, I " ἐγνώσμαι , from $\gamma\nu\acute{o}\omega$, I
dash against ; *know* ;

Κεκέλευσμαι , from $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, I τέθραυσμαι , from $\theta\rho\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, I
command ; *break*, &c.

Certain verbs also are excepted, which, although the penultimate of the preterite active be short, do not admit σ ; as ἤρομαι , *I have been ploughed*, from ἤροκα , *I have ploughed* ; ἤλαμαι , *I have been agitated*, from ἤλακα , *I have agitated* ; and some others.

The Attics make the preterite passive of verbs in $\nu\omega$ to terminate in $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ as, $\mu\iota\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, I *defile*, $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, I *show*, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

In the penultimate of the preterite passive, some verbs throw away the ϵ from $\nu\omega$, the penultimate of the preterite active ; as $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\upsilon\chi\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\upsilon\chi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$. So ἴσσυμαι , πέχυμαι , πέπυσμαι .

Those which have $\rho\epsilon$ so combined with a consonant, that one syllable is made of them, change ϵ into α as,

στρίψω, ἴστρεφα, ἴστραμμαι, *I turn*: except βίβρωμαι, from βρίχω, *I moisten*.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing *ε*, if the verb begins with a consonant; as *τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην*.

When the third person singular of the Perfect or Pluperfect ends in *ται* or *το* impure, the third person plural is made by circumlocution with the participle and *εἰσι*: as, *τέτυπται, τετυμμένοι εἰσι*.

But when *ται* or *το* is pure, the third person plural is formed from the third singular by adding *ν* before *ται* or *το*: as, *κέκρινται, κέκρινται· πεποίηται, πεποίηνται*. And sometimes the circumlocution by the Participle and *εἰμι* does not take place in the Optative and Subjunctive Moods; as, *ἐκταίμην, -αῖο, -αῖτο, Optat. and ἔκτωμαι, -ῃ, -ηται, Subjunct. from κτείνω, I kill*: especially in contracted verbs; as, *πεποιήμην, -ῆο, -ῆτο· κεκλήμην, -ῆο, -ῆτο, with iota under-written*.

The Ionians form the third person plural from the third singular, in certain tenses, by inserting *α* before *ται* or *το*: as, *ἔψαλται, ἐψάλαται*.¹ But if a smooth mute goes before, it is changed into the corresponding aspirate; and *σ* into *θ*, and sometimes into *δ*: as, *τέτυπται, τετύφαται· πέπεισται, πεπείθαται· ἐσκεύασται, ἐσκευάδαται*. If a long vowel or diphthong goes before, it is generally made short; as, *κεκόσμηται, κεκοσμέαται, they have been adorned: τίθειται, τεθείαται, they have been placed*.

¹ Attic writers also use this third person plural in *σται* and *αται*. Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, in various passages.

Paulo-post-Future.

The Paulo-post-Future is formed from the second person of the Perfect, by changing *αι* into *ουαι* as, *τέτυψαι*, *τετύψουαι*.

First Aorist.

3. The First Aorist is formed from the third person singular of the Perfect, by changing *αι* into *η*, the smooth mutes into aspirates, and taking away the letter of reduplication; as, *τέτυκται*, *ἐτύθη*.

Exceptions.

These words are excepted, { ἐμνήσθην from μέμνηται, *I remembered*, { which
 { ἐβρώσθην from ἐβρώται, *I was strengthened*, { take σ.
 { ἐσώθην from σέσωσται, *I was preserved*, which
 [throws away σ.

Those verbs, which in the Perfect had changed α into α , take again ϵ in the First Aorist; as, ἔστραμμαι, ἐστρέβην · and those which had thrown away ν , take it again in this tense, as used by the Poets; as, ἐκλίβην, for ἐκλθην, *I incline*.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the third person singular of the First Aorist, by adding *σομαι*, and taking away the augment ; as, *ἐτύφθη, τυφθήσομαι*.

The rest of the Moods are formed from the Indicative, and like tenses from like.

THE MIDDLE VOICE.

The Middle Voice is so called, because it has a middle inflexion, and a middle signification, partly passive, partly active.

1. Of middle verbs, some are merely deponent, and have an active signification, without any active voice; as, *δέχομαι*, *I receive*, *δέξομαι*, *I shall receive*, *ἔδεξάμην*, *I received*.

2. Some are neuter, and have a passive signification with an inflexion partly passive, and partly active; as, *τήκομαι*, *τέτηκα*, *I have pined away*; *σήπομαι*, *σέσηπα*, *I have become putrid*; *μάλνομαι*, *μέμνηνα*, *I was mad*.

3. Some have a truly middle sense, and may be called reciprocals; as, *λούομαι*, *I wash myself*, or *I am washed by myself*; where the action is reflected upon the agent.

4. There are some, which, though they have an active voice in use, yet have an active sense in the middle voice; especially in the First Aorist and First Future.

Kindred Tenses in the Middle Voice.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπταμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect	ἔτυπτόμην					
Second Aor.	ἔτυπτόμην	τυποῦ	τυποίμην	τύπαμαι	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
Second Fut.	τυποῦμαι		τυποίμην		τυπείσθαι	τυποόμενος
First Fut.	τύψομαι		τυψοίμην		τύψασθαι	τυψόμενος
First Aor.	ἔτυψάμην	τύψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
Perfect	τίτυπα	τίτυπε	τετύποιμι	τίτυπω	τετυπῆναι	τετυκώς
Pluperfect	ἔτετύκειν					
	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	λέγομαι	λέγου	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Imperfect	ἔλεγόμην					
Second Aor.	ἔλεγόμην	λεγοῦ	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λεγέσθαι	λεγόμενος
Second Fut.	λεγοῦμαι		λεγοίμην		λεγείσθαι	λεγουόμενος
First Fut.	λέξομαι		λέξοίμην		λέξεσθαι	λεξόμενος
First Aor.	ἔλεξάμην	λέξαι	λεξαίμην	λέξωμαι	λέξασθαι	λεξάμενος
Perfect	ἔλεγα		λελόγοιμι			
Pluperfect	ἔλελόγον	λέλογε	λελόγοιμι	λελόγω	λελογέναι	λελογώς

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Inf.	Particip.
Present	πείθωμαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πειθωμαι	πειθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imperfect	ἔπειθόμην	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πειθωμαι	πειθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Second Aor.	ἔπειθον		πειθοίμην		πειθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Second Fut.	πεισοῦμαι		πεισοίμην		πεισεσθαι	πεισόμενος
First Fut.	πείσομαι	πείσαι	πεισοίμην	πείσωμαι	πείσεσθαι	πείσόμενος
First Aor.	ἔπεισάμην		πεισοίμην		πείσεσθαι	πείσόμενος
Perfect	πέποιθα	πέποιθε	πεισοίμην		πείσεσθαι	πείσόμενος
Pluperfect	ἔπειποι		πεισοίμην	πείσωμαι	πείσεσθαι	πείσόμενος
	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Inf.	Particip.
Present	φράζομαι	φράζου	φραζοίμην	φράζωμαι	φράζεσθαι	φραζόμενος
Imperfect	ἔφραζόμην	φράζου	φραδοίμην	φράδωμαι	φραδέσθαι	φραδόμενος
Second Aor.	ἔφραδον		φραδοίμην		φραδέσθαι	φραδόμενος
Second Fut.	φραδοῦμαι		φραδοίμην		φράσεσθαι	φρασόμενος
First Fut.	φράσομαι	φράσαι	φραδοίμην	φράσωμαι	φράσεσθαι	φρασόμενος
First Aor.	ἔφρασάμην		φραδοίμην		φράσεσθαι	φρασόμενος
Perfect	ἔφραδα	πέφραδε	φραδοίμην		φράσεσθαι	φρασόμενος
Pluperfect	ἔφραδον		φραδοίμην	πέφραδα	πέφραδεναι	πέφραδώς

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infinit.	Particip.
Present	σπεύρωμαι	σπεύρου	σπεύροίμην	σπεύρωμαι	σπεύρεσθαι	σπεύρώμενος
Imperfect	ἔσπευρόμην	σπεύρου	σπεύροίμην	σπεύρωμαι	σπαρέσθαι	σπαρόμενος
Second Aor.	ἔσπευον	σπεύου	σπαροίμην	σπαρώμαι	σπαρέσθαι	σπαρούμενος
Second Fut.	σπεύωμαι	σπεύου	σπεύοιμην	σπεύωμαι	σπεύεσθαι	σπεύόμενος
First Fut.	ἔσπευάμην	σπεύει	σπεύαιμην	σπεύωμαι	σπεύεσθαι	σπεύόμενος
Perfect	ἔσπευα	ἔσπευε	ἔσπευιμι	ἔσπευω	ἔσπευειναι	ἔσπευώς
Pluperfect	ἔσπευον	ἔσπευε	ἔσπευιμι	ἔσπευω	ἔσπευειναι	ἔσπευώς
	Indicent.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infinit.	Particip.
Present	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούου	ἀκούοιμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκούόμενος
Imperfect	ἤκουόμην	ἀκούου	ἀκούοιμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκούόμενος
Second Aor.	ἤκουον	ἀκούου	ἀκούοιμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκούόμενος
Second Fut.	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούου	ἀκούοιμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκούόμενος
First Fut.	ἤκουσάμην	ἀκούου	ἀκούοιμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκούόμενος
First Aor.	ἤκουα	ἀκούου	ἀκούοιμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκούόμενος
Perfect	ἤκουα	ἤκουε	ἤκούμι	ἤκούω	ἤκούειναι	ἤκούως
Pluperfect	ἤκουον	ἤκουε	ἤκούμι	ἤκούω	ἤκούειναι	ἤκούως

The Formation of the Tenses in the MIDDLE VOICE.

The Present is the same as the Present Passive.

The Imperfect is the same as the Imperfect Passive.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing *ον* into *ομην* · as, *ἔτυπον, ἐτυπόμην*.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Future Active, by changing *ῶ* into *οῦμαι* · as, *τυπῶ, τυπούμαι*.

Sing. *τυπούμαι, τυπῇ, τυπεῖται* ·

Dual. *τυπούμεθον, τυπεῖσθον, τυπεῖσθον* ·

Plur. *τυπούμεθα, τυπεῖσθε, τυποῦνται*.

Except *πίομαι, I shall drink*; *ἔδομαι, I shall eat*; *φάγομαι, I shall eat, φάγεσαι, φάγεται* · and those poetic words, *βέομαι, I shall go*; *νέομαι*, by Crasis *νεῦμαι, I shall go*.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the First Future Active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι* · as, *τύψω, τύψομαι*. But in the fifth conjugation, into *οῦμαι* · as, *ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμαι*. The Attics make the termination *οῦμαι* in the fourth and sixth conjugation also; as, *κομιῶ, κομιοῦμαι*; *ὀμῶ, ὀμοῦμαι*. Sometimes they use the same termination in the other conjugations; as, *φευξοῦμαι* from *φεύγω*. The Dorians invariably in all.

The First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Aorist Active, by adding *μην* · as, *ἔτυψα, ἐτυψάμην* ·

Sing. *ἐτυψάμην, ἐτύψω, ἐτύφατο* ·

Dual. *ἐτυψάμεθον, ἐτύψασθον, ἐτυψάσθην* ·

Plur. *ἐτυψάμεθα, ἐτύψασθε, ἐτύψαντο*.

Imperative.

- Sing. τύψαι, τυφάσθω.
 Dual. τύψασθον, τυφάσθων.
 Plur. τύψασθε, τυφάσθωσαν.

Optative.

- Sing. τυψαίμην, τύψαιο, τύψαιτο.
 Dual. τυψαίμεθον, τύψαισθον, τυψαίσθην.
 Plur. τυψαίμεθα, τύψαισθε, τύψαιντο.

The Preterite Middle.

The Preterite Middle is formed from the Preterite Active, by taking the characteristic letter of the Second Aorist for its own ;¹ as, τέτυφα, τέτυπα or from the Second Aorist,² by changing *ον* into *α*, and prefixing the reduplication, if the verb begins with a simple consonant, or with a mute joined to a liquid ; as, ἔτυπον, τέτυπα.

RULES.

The penultimate of the Preterite Middle is generally the same as the penultimate of the Preterite Active :

But in the penultimate of the Preterite Middle *α* of the Present Active is changed into *οι*, *αι* into *η*, and *α* into *η* :

as, { *πειθω, πέποιθα, I persuade.*
φαίνω, πέφηνα, I show.
θάλλω, τέθηλα, I sprout.

¹ Except *δαίω, δέδοικα, I fear* : where the characteristic of the Preterite Active is kept in the Preterite Middle.

² Preterites Middle have not always the *short* penultimate of the second Aorists : many retain, from the Present, the long penultimate ; as, *βέβριθα, τέτριγα, ἔβριγα, μέμικα, πέπρωγα, κέκειθα* η. ω, and *ευ* of the Present generally remain in the penultimate of the Preterite Middle.

But α is sometimes kept ; as, ἔψαλα, *I have sung*.

Words of two syllables, which have ϵ in the penultimate of the First Future, change ϵ into o in the penultimate of the Preterite Middle ; as, λέγω, λέξω, λέλογα, *I say* ; and σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπορα, *I sow*.

When χ , or ϕ , is the characteristic of the Present tense, the Preterite Active and the Preterite Middle are the same.

Pluperfect Middle.

The Pluperfect Middle is formed from the Preterite, by changing α into $\epsilon\iota\nu$, and prefixing ϵ , if the Preterite begins with a consonant ; as, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν, as in the Active Voice.¹

CIRCUMFLEX, or CONTRACTED VERBS.

Circumflex Verbs are so called, because they have the circumflex accent on the last syllable of the Present tense.

They are derived from verbs of the sixth conjugation in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\omega$: whence there are three conjugations of circumflex verbs.

The first in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$,	} Future {	} in {	} Preterite {	} in {	} ηκα		
The second in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$,						} ησω	} ηκω
The third in $\acute{\omicron}\omega$,								} ὠσω	} ὠκα

¹ Among the old Greeks the Pluperfect was thus inflected :

Ionic.	Attic.
ᾔδεα, <i>I had known</i> , —	ᾔδη by contraction.
ᾔδεις, — —	ᾔδεις,
ᾔδεις, — —	ᾔδει, and, with ν added, ᾔδειν, and ᾔδη.

Exceptions in the First Conjugation.

Some verbs of the first conjugation make the Future both in *ήσω* and *έσω*, and the Preterite both in *ηκα* and *εκα*, with *η* and *ε* as, *καλέω*, *I call*; *αἰνέω*, *I praise*; *κορέω*, *I satiate*, &c.

Some also retain *ε* only, the penultimate of the present; as, *τελέω*, *I perfect*; *ἀρکیω*, *I keep off*, &c.

Verbs of two syllables in *έω* form the Future in *εύσω* for instance, *χέω*, *I pour*; *ρέω*, *I flow*; *πνέω*, *I blow*; *πλίσω*, *I sail*.¹ The following are excepted, *δέω*, *δήσω*, *I bind*; *τρέω*, *τρέσω*, *I tremble*; and *ζέω*, *ζέσω*, *I boil*.

Exceptions in the Second Conjugation.

Verbs which have *ε* or *ι* before *άω*; as, *ἐάω*, *I permit*; *κοπιάω*, *I labour*; ² also verbs of three syllables, which have *λ* or *ρ* ³ before *αω*, provided that a vowel, and not a consonant, go immediately before; as, *περάω*, *I pass*; *γελάω*, *I laugh*; and verbs of two syllables, which have *λ* or *ρ* ⁴ before *άω* as, *θλάω*, *I beat*; *κλάω*, *I break*; *δράω*, *I do*; make the Future in *άσω*, and the Preterite in *ακα*.

Exceptions in the Third Conjugation.

Verbs in *όω*, which are not derived from a noun, form the Future by *ο* as, *ἀρόω*, *I plough*, *ἀρόσω*· *ὀνόω*, *I blame*, *ὀνόσω*.

¹ But these Futures are more properly derived from the Present tenses in *εύω*, which are almost out of use.

² So *θεόδομαι*, *I behold*, *θεόδομαι*.

³ Also *μ*, *ν*: as, *κρεμάω*, *κρεμάσω*· *πεινώω*, *πεινώσω*.

⁴ Also *π*, *θ*: as, *σπάω*, *σπάσω*· *φθάω*, *φθάσω*· *πτόμαι* also makes *πτόσομαι*.

Observations.

The Present and Imperfect only are contracted. In the other tenses they follow the form of verbs of the sixth conjugation.

In verbs of two syllables of the first conjugation, the first person singular, and also the first and third plural, are not contracted; as, *πλῆω, πλείμεν, πλείετε*, not *πλῶ, πλοῦμεν, πλοῦσι*. So neither is the contraction used in the optatives or the subjunctives.

In verbs of two syllables of the second conjugation all the persons are contracted.

The simple and uncontracted form of these verbs is most in use among the Ionians; the Attics, and nearly all the rest of the Greeks, more commonly use the contracted form.

Circumflex verbs have, for the most part, no Second Aorist, Second Future, or Preterite Middle.

Exceptions.

But those which end in *ω* impure after the contraction, in the first and second conjugation, have the Second Aorist, Second Future, and Preterite Middle; as, *δουπέω, δουπῶ, ἔδουπον, δουπῶ, δέδουπα, I sound; μυκάω, μυκῶ, ἔμυκον, μυκῶ, μέμυκα, I low*.

The Manner of Contracting.

1. In the first conjugation, *εε* is contracted into *ει* and *οο* into *ου*.

If a long vowel, or a diphthong, follows *ε*, the contraction is made by taking away *ε*.

2. In the second conjugation, if *ο*, or *ω*, or *οι*, or *ου*, follows *α*, the contraction is made in *ω*.

If any other vowel, or diphthong, follows *α*, the contraction is made in *α*.

The Dorians contract *άεις* into *ῆς*, *άει* into *ῆ*, and *άειν* into *ῆν*; as, *όράεις όρῆς*, *όράει όρῆ*, *όράειν όρῆν*. The Attics too do the same in these four verbs, *ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ, I live*; *πεινῶ, νῆς, νῆ, I am hungry*; *διψῶ, ῆς, ῆ, I am thirsty*; *χρῶμαι, χρῆ, χρῆται, χρῆσθαι, I use*.

The Æolians change, in the infinitive, *ᾶν* into *ᾷς*; as, *γελαῖς* for *γελᾶν*.

The Poets, in this second conjugation, after the contraction in *ω*, prefix *ο* as, *καρηκομῶντες, καρηκομῶντες*, from *καρηκομάω, I have my head covered with thick hair*;¹ and sometimes they double *α* as, *τιμάασθαι* for *τιμᾶσθαι*.²

3. In the third conjugation, if *ω*, or *η*,³ follows *ο*, the contraction is made in *ῶ*.

If *ε* or *ου*, or *ο*, follows *ο*, the contraction is made in *ω*.

If any other diphthong follows *ο*, the contraction is made in *οι*, except in the Infinitive Mood, which is contracted into *οῦν* as, *χρυσέιν, χρυσοῦν*.

¹ The Poets use the same way of contracting in nouns also; as, *φῶς*, *ἄγχι*, by crasis *φῶς*, and in poetic language *φῶς*.

² If the syllable, which precedes the inserted *α*, be long, the inserted *α* is also long; as, *μενοῖνᾶ*: if short, it is short; as, *λαχῶνᾶ*.

³ That is, the vowel *η*; for if it be the diphthong *η*, the contraction is made in *αι*.

Paradigm of Circumflexed Verbs.
I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	φιλέω, ᾧ	έετ, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έο, οὔ	έε, εἶ
2	τιμάω, ᾧ	άετ, ᾗ	άε, ᾗ, τον	άο, ᾧ, μεν	άε, ᾗ, τε
3	χρυσόω, ᾧ	όετ, οἷ	όε, οὔ	όο, οὔ	όε, οὔ

Imperfect.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	ἐφίλεον, ουν	έε, ει	έε, εἰ	έο, οὔ	έε, εἶ
2	ἐτίμαον, ων	άε, α	άε, ᾗ, τον	άο, ᾧ, μεν	άε, ᾗ, τε
3	ἐχρυσόον, ουν	όε, ον	όε, οὔ	όο, οὔ	όε, οὔ

IMPERATIVE.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	φίλεε, ει	έε, εἶ	έε, εἰ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἰ
2	τίμαε, α	άε, ᾗ, τον	άε, ᾗ, των	άε, ᾗ, τε	άε, ᾗ, τωσαν
3	χρυσόσε, ον	όε, οὔ	όε, οὔ	όε, οὔ	όε, οὔ

OPTATIVE, εἰθε.

			Dual.		Plur.	
Sing.						
1	φιλέωμι, οἷ	έτοι, οἷ	έτοι, οἷ	έτοι, οἷ	έτοι, οἷ	έτοι, οἷ
2	τιμάσομι, ῥ, μι	άτοι, ῥ	άτοι, ῥ, τον	άτοι, ῥ, την	άτοι, ῥ, μεν	άτοι, ῥ, εν
3	χρυσάσομι, οἱ	ότοι, οἱ	ότοι, οἱ	ότοι, οἱ	ότοι, οἱ	ότοι, οἱ

SUBJUNCTIVE, ἔάν.

			Dual.		Plur.	
Sing.						
1	φιλέω, ῶ	έην, ῥ	έην, ῥ	έω, ῶ	έην, ῥ	έω, ῶ
2	τιμάω, ῶ	άην, ῥ	άην, ῥ, τον	άω, ῶ, μεν	άην, ῥ, τε	άω, ῶ, σι
3	χρυσάω, ῶ	όην, οἷ	όην, ῶ	όω, ῶ	όην, ῶ	όω, ῶ

INFINITIVE.

Present. 1. φιλέειν, φιλεῖν. 2. τιμάειν, τιμᾶν. 3. χρυσάειν, χρυσάυν.

			PARTICIPLE.		Gen.	
Nom.						
Fem.						
Masc.						
1	φιλέων, ῶν	φιλέον, οῦν	φιλέοντος, οῦντος	εούσης, ούσης	έοντος, οῦντος	έοντος, οῦντος
2	τιμάων, ῶν	τιμάον, ῶν	τιμάοντος, ῶντος	αούσης, ὠσης	άοντος, ῶντος	άοντος, ῶντος
3	χρυσάων, ῶν	χρυσάον, οῦν	χρυσάοντος, οῦντος	ουούσης, ούσης	όοντος, οῦντος	όοντος, οῦντος

¹ Optative used by the Attics, φιλοῖην, ῥς, η } &c. like Gravtones.
τιμῶην, ῥς, η }
χρυσάοην, ῥς, η }

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	φιλέο, σὺ	ἐπ. ἦ	έε, εἶ	έε, οὐ	έε, εἶ
2	τιμάο, ὦ, μαι	ἀή, ᾧ	άε, ᾧ, ται	άε, ᾧ, μεθα	άε, ᾧ, σθε
3	χρυσόο, σὺ	όη, οἱ	όε, οῦ	όό, οῦ	όε, οῦ
					έον, οῦν
					άον, ὦν, ται
					όον, οῦν

Imperfect.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	ἐφιλέο, σὺ	έου, σὺ	έε, εἶ	έε, οὐ	έε, εἶ
2	ἐτιμάο, ὦ, μην	άου, ὦ	άε, ᾧ, σθον	άε, ᾧ, μεθα	άε, ᾧ, σθε
3	ἐχρυσόο, σὺ	όου, σὺ	όε, οῦ	όό, οῦ	όε, οῦ
					έον, οῦν
					άον, ὦν, ται
					όον, οῦν

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	φιλέον, σὺ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ	έε, εἶ
2	τιμάον, ὦ	άε, ᾧ, σθον	άε, ᾧ, σθων	άε, ᾧ, σθε	άε, ᾧ, σθωσαν
3	χρυσόον, σὺ	όε, οῦ	όε, οῦ	όε, οῦ	όε, οῦ

OPTATIVE:

	Present.			Dual.			Plur.		
	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
1	ἔσσι, οἱ	ἔσσι, αἱ	ἔσσι, ὅτι	ἔσσι, οἱ	ἔσσι, αἱ	ἔσσι, ὅτι	ἔσσι, οἱ	ἔσσι, αἱ	ἔσσι, ὅτι
2	ἔσσι, οἱ	ἔσσι, αἱ	ἔσσι, ὅτι	ἔσσι, οἱ	ἔσσι, αἱ	ἔσσι, ὅτι	ἔσσι, οἱ	ἔσσι, αἱ	ἔσσι, ὅτι
3	ἔσσι, οἱ	ἔσσι, αἱ	ἔσσι, ὅτι	ἔσσι, οἱ	ἔσσι, αἱ	ἔσσι, ὅτι	ἔσσι, οἱ	ἔσσι, αἱ	ἔσσι, ὅτι

SUBJUNCTIVE.

		Present.		Dual.		Plur.	
		Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	φιλῶ, ὦ	ἐγώ, ἤ	ἐγώ, ὦ	ἐγώ, ἤ	ἐγώ, ὦ	ἐγώ, ὦν	
2	φιλάω, ὦ, μαι	ἄν, ᾧ	ἀν, ᾧ, μεθον	ἀν, ᾧ, μεθον	ἀν, ᾧ, μεθον	ἀν, ᾧ, μεθον	ἀν, ᾧ, μεθον
3	φυσῶ, ὦ	ὅν, ὡ	ὅν, ὡ	ὅν, ὡ	ὅν, ὡ	ὅν, ὡ	ὅν, ὡ

INFINITIVE.

Present.		Present.	
1 φιλέσθαι	εἶσθαι	1 φιλεῖσθαι	εἶσθαι
2 τιμιάσθαι	ᾄσθαι	2 τιμαῖσθαι	ᾄσθαι
3 χριστούσθαι	οὔσθαι	3 χριστούμενοι	οὔμενοι

VERBS in μι.

There are four conjugations of verbs in μι, which are derived from verbs of the sixth conjugation¹ ending in

έω	} as, from	θέω	τίθημι,	<i>I put.</i>
άω		στάω,	ἵσθημι,	<i>I place.</i>
όω		δόςω,	δίδωμι,	<i>I give.</i>
ύω		ζευγνύω,	ζεύγνυμι,	<i>I join.</i> ²

They are made Verbs in μι,

1. By changing ω, the last syllable, into μι.
2. By changing the vowel of the penultimate, if it be changeable, into the corresponding long one ; and,
3. By prefixing the reduplication ; as, θέω, τίθημι.

The reduplication is twofold ;

1. Proper, when the first consonant of the present tense is repeated with ι· as, δόςω, δίδωμι· but the smooth mute is put for the aspirate ; as, θέω, τίθημι.

2. Improper, when only ι aspirated is prefixed ; and this occurs, either when the verb begins with στ· as, στάω, ἵσθημι· or with πτ· as, πτάω, ἵπθημι· or when the verb begins with a vowel ; as, ἔω, ἵημι.

The Æolians change η into ε, and double μ· as, τίθεμμι, for τίθημι. The Boeotians change η into ει, and make the reduplication with ε· as, πεφίλειμι.

In the fourth conjugation there is no reduplication, but only ω is changed into μι.

¹ The Poets derive them from other verbs ; as, φέρημι, βρίθην, δίζην, &c. from φέρω, βρίθω, δίζω.

² The verbs, from which the fourth conjugation is derived, are commonly also themselves derived from other verbs, by inserting νυ or νν· as, from ἄγω, ἄγνυω, ἄγνυμι· ὁμώω, ὁμῶ, ὁμνύω, ὁμνυμι· στορέω, στορεννύω, στορέννυμι· &c. So also ζευγνύω is originally derived from ζεύγω.

The Ionians, however, use the reduplication in the fourth conjugation ; as, κέκλυθι, for κλῦθι, *hear*.

In some verbs, instead of the reduplication, the two first letters of the present tense are repeated ; as, ἀλάλημι from ἀλάω, an obsolete word ; ἀπάχημι from ἀχέω.

Many others also have no reduplication ; as, φημι, βῆμι, γνῶμι, ἄλωμι, σβῆμι, &c.

Verbs in μι have no other tenses than the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist.

Many verbs of the fourth conjugation are not declined beyond the Imperfect.¹ They have also no Optative nor Subjunctive Mood.

PARADIGM OF VERBS in μι.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plural.	
1	τίθημι,	ης,	ησι	ετον,	ε	εῖ	
2	ῖσθημι,	ης,	ησι	ατον,	α	ᾶ	
3	δίδωμι,	ως,	ωσι	οτον, τον	ο	μεν, τε,	οῦ σι.
4	ζεύγνυμι,	υς,	υσι	υτον,	υ	ῦ	

Imperfect.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plural.	
1	ἐτίθην,	ης,	η,	ε	έ	ε	
2	ῖστην,	ης,	η,	α	ά	α	
3	ἐδίδων,	ως,	ω,	ο τον,	ο	μεν, τε, σαν.	
4	ἐζεύγγυν,	υς,	υ,	υ	ύ	υ	

¹ Some have the Second Aorist ; as, δῶμι· see the Etymologicum Magnum on the words Δῦ and Δῶ—γαῖαν ἐδύτην. Il. Z. 19.

The Attic Imperfect more in use.

1	ἐτίθειον—ουν	} &c. like contracted verbs.
2	ἵσταον—ων	
3	ἐδίδοον—ουν	

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἔβην, ἔβης, ἔβη	ετον, έτην	εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
2	ἔστην, ἔστης, ἔστη	ητον, ήτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν. ¹
3	ἔδωκ, ἔδωκς, ἔδω	οτον, ότην	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

The Second Aorist is declined, through all the persons, like the Imperfect; only that in the plural and dual it retains the long vowel; except ἔβην, ἔδωκ, and ἦν from the verb ἵμι, *I send*.

Irregular tenses taken from verbs in ω.

First Fut.	1. θήσω. —	2. στήσω. —	3. δώσω.
First Aor.	1. ἔθηκα. —	2. ἔστησα. —	3. ἔδωκα.
Pret.	1. τέθηκα and τέθεικα.	} 2. ἔστηκα. —	3. δέδωκα.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τίθει, έ	ε έ	ε έ
2	ἵσταθι, ά	α τον, ά των	α τε, ά τωσαν.
3	δίδοθι, ό τω	ο τον, ο των	ο τε, ο τωσαν.
4	ζεύγνυθι, ² ύ	υ ύ	υ ύ

Imperative more in use among the Attics.

1	τίθει —ει	} &c. like contracted verbs.
2	ἵσταε —ι	
3	δίδοε —ου	

¹ And ἔστασαν. Homer in various passages.

² For ζεύγνυθι is found ζεύγνυ. So for δέκνυθι, δέκνυ for δμνυθι, δμνυ.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	θες, ¹ θέτω	θέτον, θέτων	θέτε, θέτωσαν.
2	στῆθι, στήτω	στήτον, στήτων	στήτε, στήτωσαν.
3	δος, δότω	δότον, δότων	δότε, δότωσαν.

OPTATIVE.

Present, εἶθε.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	τιθείην		
2	ἰσταίην, ης, η	ητον, ήτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, and
3	διδόην		οἱ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	θείην, ης, η		
2	σταίην, ης, η	ητον, ήτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, and
3	δοίην, ης, η		οἱ

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present, εἰάν.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	τιθῶ, ῆς, ῆ	ῆ	ῆ
2	ἰστώ, ᾶς, ᾶ	ᾶ, τον, τον	ῶμεν, ᾶ, τε, ῶσι.
3	διδῶ, ῶς, ῶ	ῶ	ῶ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	θῶ, θῆς, θῆ	θῆτον, θῆτον	θῶμεν, θῆτε, θῶσι.
2	στώ, στῆς, στῆ	στήτον, στήτον	στώμεν, στήτε, στώσι.
3	δῶ, δῶς, δῶ	δῶτον, δῶτον	δῶμεν, δῶτε, δῶσι.

¹ Θες and δος, for θέτι and δότι, are irregular. So also are the Imperatives ἔπιστες and σῶτες.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

1. τιθέναι. 2. ιστάναι. 3. διδόναι. 4. ζευγνύναι.

Second Aorist.

1. θεῖναι.¹ 2. στήναι. 3. δοῦναι.¹

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

1	τιθείς,	εἶσα,	έν.
2	ιστάς,	ᾶσα,	άν.
3	διδούς,	οὔσα,	όν.
4	ζευγνύς,	ῦσα,	ύν.

Second Aorist.

1	θείς,	θεῖσα,	θέν.
2	στάς,	σταῖσα,	σάν.
3	δούς,	δοῖσα,	δόν.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

Of the Present we have spoken already.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing *μι* into *ν*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τίθηναι*, *ἔτιθην*.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing *μι* into *ν*, throwing away the reduplication, and prefixing the augment; as, *τίθηναι*, *ἔθην*. *ἴστηναι*, *ἔστην*.

If a verb does not admit the reduplication, the Imperfect and Second Aorist are the same.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

The Present is formed from the Present Active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and resuming the short vowel in the penultimate; as, *τίθηναι*, *τίθεται* except *ᾄηται*, *δίξηται*, with perhaps a few others.

¹ These are irregular for *θέναι* and *δόναι*.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	τίθεμαι, ε	έ	έ	έ	ε
2	ἵσταμαι, α	ά	ά	ά	α
3	ἰδομαι, ο	όμεθον, ο	σθον, σθον	όμεθα, ο	σθε, νται.
4	ζευγνυμαι, υ	ύ	ύ	ύ	υ

Imperfect.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	ἐτίθεμην, ε	έ	έ	έ	ε
2	ἱστάμην, α	ά	ά	ά	α
3	ἰδομην, ο	όμεθον, ο	σθον, ο	όμεθα, ο	σθε, ντο. ²
4	ἐζευγνύμην, υ	ύ	ύ	ύ	υ

¹ By the Attics, τίθη, ἵστη. So καθή, δόνη.

² The following Tenses taken from verbs in ω are anomalous: 1. The Preterite, τέθειμαι. 2. ἕσταμαι. 3. ἕδομαι. From these the Pluperfect and Paulo-post-Future are formed regularly. 1. First Aorist, ἐτέθην, ἔσταν.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τίθισο, ¹ έ	έ	έ
2	ἵστασο, ά	ά	ά
3	δίδουσο, ο	ο	ο
4	ζευγνυσο, ύ	ύ	ύ

OPTATIVE.

Present, εἴθε.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τίθει εἰ	εἰ	εἰ
2	ἵσταί, μνη, αἰ	αἰ, σθον, αἰ	αἰ, μεθα, αἰ, σθε, ντο.
3	δίδοι οἶ	οἶ	οἶ

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present, ἴδν.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τίθῃ ῆ, ἦ	ῆ	ῆ
2	ἵτῃ, μαι, ῆ, ᾧ, ᾧ, ται	ᾧ, σθον, σθον	ᾧ, μεθα, ᾧ, σθε, ᾧ, νται.
3	δίδῃ ῶ, ᾧ	ᾧ	ᾧ

¹ The Ionians take away σ, and then the Attics contract; thus, τίθει, τίθειν ἵστασ, ἵστασ δίδου, δίδου.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present.		Present.	
1	τίσθαι	1	τιθέμενος
2	ίστασθαι	2	ιστάμενος
3	δίδοσθαι	3	διδόμενος
4	ζεύγυσθαι	4	ζευγύμενος
		μῆνι, μένον.	

III. MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present and Imperfect are the same as the Present and Imperfect Passive.
 The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, throwing away the reduplication, and prefixing the augment; as, *τίθεμαι*, ἐθέμην· *ιστάμαι*, ἐστάμην.

Second Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	ἐθέ ἐστά, μην, ἔστα, σο, ¹ ἔδο	ἐθέ ἔθε ἔστα, μέθον, ἔστα, σθον, ἔδο	ἐθέ ἔθε ἔστά, σθην	ἐθέ ἔθε ἔστά, μεθα, ἔστα, σθε, ἔδο	ἔθε ἔθε ἔστα, σθε, ντο. ²

Ion. ἔθεο, ἔδοο· Att. ἔθου, ἔδου.

¹ The First Future and First Aorist are regularly formed from verbs in *ω*. The Preterite Middle ἔσταα.
² participle, ἐσταώς, ἐστάς.

IMPERATIVE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	θέσο, ¹ θέ	θέ	θέ	θέ	θέ
2	στάσο, στά, σθε	στά, σθε	στά, σθε	στά, σθε	στά, σθε
3	δόσο, ¹ δό	δό	δό	δό	δό

OPTATIVE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	θεί	εί	εί	εί	εί
2	σταί, μνη, αἷ, ο, το	αί, μεθον, αἷ, σθον, αἷ, σθην,	αἷ, μεθον, αἷ, σθην,	αἷ, μεθον, αἷ, σθην,	αἷ, μεθον, αἷ, σθην,
3	δοί	οἷ	οἷ	οἷ	οἷ

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	θῶ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ
2	στώ, μαι, αἷ, αἷ, ται	ώμεθον, αἷ, σθον, σθον	ώμεθον, αἷ, σθον, σθον	ώμεθον, αἷ, σθον, σθον	ώμεθον, αἷ, σθον, σθον
3	δῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ

¹ Ion. θέο, δέο. Att. θαί, δοί.

INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.	
Second Aorist.		Second Aorist.	
1	θε	1	θε
2	στά, σθαι.	2	στά, μενος, μένη, μενον.
3	δό	3	δό

*Εἰμι, I go, I shall go.*¹

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>Εἰμι, εἰς or εἰ,² εἰσι, | ἵτον, ἵτον, | ἵμεν, ἵτε, εἰσι and ἵσι.</i>		
<i>εἶσθα Ἀ.</i>		<i>ἵμεν D. ἵασι I.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>Εἶν, εἰς, εἰ, | ἵτον, ἵτην, | ἵμεν, ἵτε, ἵσαν.</i>		
<i>ἦον, ἦες, ἦε P.</i>		<i>ἵμεν D. εἶσαν P.³</i>

¹ The Poets sometimes use it in the sense of time present, but with the Orators it has always the sense of the future.

² Theocritus.—Whence *ἔει, thou departest, or wilt depart.*

³ From the First Aorist *εἶσα*, out of use, is formed in the third plural *εἶσαν*, and from that, *ἦσαν* and *ἦσαν*.—Second Aor. *τον, ἦς, ἦε, &c.*

Præter. *εἶκα.*

Pluperf. *εἶκον.* Att. *ἦκον.*

First Fut. Mid. *εἰσάμην.*

First Aor. Mid. *εἰσάμην.*

Præter. Mid. *εἶα.* Att. *ἦα.* Ion. *ἦα.*

Pluperf. *ἦεν.*

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
* <i>Ἰθί</i> or <i>εἰ</i> , <i>ἴτω</i>,	| <i>ἴτον</i> , <i>ἴτων</i>,	| <i>ἴτε</i> , <i>ἴτωσαν</i> .

INFINITIVE.

**Ἰναί*, or *εἶναι*, or *ἰέναι*.
ἴμεν I. *ἴμεναι* D. A. *ἰέμεν* D.

**Ἰημι*, *I send*.¹

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
* <i>Ἰημι</i> , <i>ἴης</i> , <i>ἴησι</i>,	| <i>ἴετον</i> , <i>ἴετον</i>,	| <i>ἴεμεν</i> , <i>ἴετε</i> , <i>ἰεῖσι</i> . <i>ἰέασι</i> I. <i>ἰᾶσι</i> A.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
* <i>Ἰην</i> , <i>ἴης</i> , <i>ἴη</i>,	| <i>ἴετον</i> , <i>ἰέτην</i>,	| <i>ἴεμεν</i> , <i>ἴετε</i> , <i>ἴεσαν</i> . <i>Εἶον</i> , <i>εἶες</i> , <i>εἶε</i> , &c. P. <i>ἴεν</i> B.

Attic *ἴουν*, *ἴεις*, *ἴει*, like contracted verbs.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
* <i>Ἦν</i> , <i>ἦς</i> , <i>ἦ</i>,	| <i>ἦτον</i> , <i>ἦτην</i>,	| <i>ἦμεν</i> , <i>ἦτε</i> , <i>ἦσαν</i> .

¹ First Fut. *ἔσω*. First Aor. *ἔκα* for *ἔσα*. Att. *ἐκα*. Pret. *έκα*, and *ἔκα*. Part. *εἰκός*, whence *ἀφεικός*, *having dismissed*.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Ἴεθι, ἰέτω, | ἴετον, ἰέτων, | ἴετε, ἰέτωσαν.		
Attic ἴει, &c. like contracted verbs.		

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἔς, ἔτω, | ἔτον, ἔτων, | ἔτε, ἔτωσαν.		

OPTATIVE.

Present, εἴθε.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰείην, ἰείης, ἰείη, | ἰείητον, ἰείητην, | ἰείημεν, ἰείητε, ἰείησαν.		
Ἔοιμι, οἷς, οἶ, &c. is found.		

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, | εἴητον, εἴητην, | εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present, εἰάν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰῶ, ἰῶς, ἰῶ, | ἰῶτον, ἰῶτον, | ἰῶμεν, ἰῶτε, ἰῶσι.		

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ω, ἦς, ἦ, | ἦτον, ἦτον, | ὤμεν, ἦτε, ὤσι.		
ἔω, ἔης, ἔη, &c. I.		
εἴω, εἴης, εἴη, &c. P.		

INFINITIVE.

Present.	Second Aor.
ἴναι.	εἶναι.
ιέμεναι D.	ἔμεναι A. D.
ιέμεν I.	ἔμεν I.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

Nom.	Gen.
ἴς, ἰῆσα, ἰέν, | ἴντος, ἰείσης, ἰέντος.	

Second Aorist.

Nom.	Gen.
Εἷς, εἶσα, ἐν, | Ἐντός, εἴσης, ἐντός.	

"*Ἰημι, I go*, is declined exactly in the same manner. Only the Orators use *ἀπίασι* in the Indicative, *ἀπιῶσι* in the Subjunctive, *ἀπιέται* in the Infinitive.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἰμαι, ἴσαι, ἴεται, | ἰέμεθον, ἴσθον, ἴσθον, | ἰέμεθα, ἴσθε, ἴενται.		

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴμεην, ἴεσο, ἴετο, | ἴμεθον, ἴεσθον, ἴεσθην, | ἴμεθα, ἴεσθε, ἴεντο. ¹		

IMPERATIVE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴεσο, ἴεσθω, | ἴεσθον, ἴεσθων, | ἴεσθε, ἴεσθωσαν.		

III. MIDDLE VOICE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔμεην, ἔσο, ἔτο, | ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην, | ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἔντο.		
ἔο I.		
οὐ A.		

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔεσο, ἔσθω, | ἔσθον, ἔσθων, | ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν.		
ἔο I.		
οὐ A.		

OPTATIVE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἴμεην, εἴο, εἴτο, | εἴμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθην, | εἴμεθα, εἴσθε, εἴντο. ²		

¹ Perf. εἶμαι, third pl. εἴνται, whence ἀφείνται, ἀνείνται. Att. ἀφένται, ἀνένται. First Aor. εἶθην.

² Οἶντο occurs in the Compounds.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present, εἰν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ᾠμαι, ᾗ, ᾗται,	ᾤμεθον, ᾗσθον, ᾗσθον,	ᾤμεθα, ᾗσθε, ᾠνται.

INFINITIVE.

Second Aorist.

Ἔσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

Nom.

Gen.

Ἔμενος, ἐμένη, ἔμενον, | ἐμένου, ἐμένης, ἐμένου.

Ἰεμαι, *I desire*, is declined in the same manner, but it is scarcely ever found beyond the Imperfect.

Ἰσημι, *I know*.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰσημι, ἴσης, ἴσησι,	ἴσατον, ἴσατον,	ἴσαμεν, ἴσατε, ¹ ἴσασι.
ἴσαμι D.	ἴσατε D. ἴσων Sync.	ἴσμεν Sync. ἴσαντε D. ἴδμεν D.

¹ Sync. ἴστε. So in the Compounds, *κάτιστε, ye know*.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἴσῃν, ἴσῃς, ἴσῃ.</i>	<i>ἴσῃτον, ἰσάτην,</i>	<i>ἴσῃμεν, ἴσατε, ἴσασαν.</i>
		Sync. ἴσαν.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἴσῃθι, ἰσάτω,</i>	<i>ἴσῃτον, ἰσάτων,</i>	<i>ἴσατε, ἰσάτωσαν.</i>
<i>ἴσθι, ἴστω, &c.</i>		<i>ἴστων A.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Present.

*ἴσάναι.**ἰσάμεναι and ἴδμεν D. ἴσαμεν I. ἴσμεν Sync.*

PARTICIPLE.

ἴσας, ἴσασα, ἴσαν.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἴσῃμαι & ἴσταμαι,σαι,ται,</i>	<i>ἰσάμεθον,ασθον,ασθον,</i>	<i>ἰσάμεθα,ασθε,</i>
<i>ἐπίσταμαι,σαι, &c. Comp.</i>		<i>[ανται.</i>
	<i>ἐπίσῃ A.</i>	
	<i>ἐπίσῃται I.</i>	

Et. Gr. Gr.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰστάμην, ἵστασο, ἵστατο,	| ἄμεθον, αἰσθον, αἰσθην,	| ἄμεθα, αἰσθε, αἰστο.
ἐπιστάμην, ἐπίστασο, &c. Comp.		
ἤπιστάμην A. ἐπίσταο I.		
ἐπίστω A.		

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰστασο, ἱστάσθω,	| ἵστασθον, ἱστάσθων,	| ἵστασθε, ἱστάσθωσαν.
ἐπίστασο, &c. Comp.		
ἐπίσταο I.		
ἐπίστω A.		

INFINITIVE.

Ἰστασθαι.

The Compound ἐπίστασθαι.

COMPOUND PARTICIPLE.

Nom.

Gen.

Ἐπιστάμενος, αἰμένη, αἰμενον, | αἰμένου, αἰμένης, αἰμένου.



Φημι, I say.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φημι, φῆς, φησὶ, | φατὸν, φατὸν, | φεμὲν, φατέ, φασί. φαμι D. φαρὶ D. ἡμι, ἦς, ἡρι } ἄ. ἡσθα, ἡσθι }		φαντὶ & φαρὶ D.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἔφην, ἔφης, ἔφη, | ἔφατον, ἐφάτην, | ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν. ἔφην D. ἔφα D. ἔφησθα Ἄ. ἔφην B. φὰν I. & B.		

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἐφην, ἐφης, ἔφη, | ἐφητον, ἐφήτην, | ἔφημεν, ἔφητε, ἔφασαν. ἔφην D. ἔφα D. ἐφησθα Ἄ. ἔφην B. φὰν I. & B.		

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φάθι, φάτω, | φάτον, φάτων, | φάτε, φάτωσαν.		

OPTATIVE.

Present, εἴθε.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φαίην, φαίης, φαίη,	φαίητον, φαίήτην,	φαίημεν, φαίητε, [φαίησαν. φαῖμεν A.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present, ἐάν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φῶ, φῆς, φῆ,	φῆτον, φῆτην,	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Φάναι.

φάμεν I.

PARTICIPLE.

Nom.

Gen.

Φάς, φᾶσα, φάν,	φαντός, φάσης, φαντός.
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II. MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φάμαι, φάσαι, φάται,	φάμετον, φάσθον, φάσθον,	φάμεθα, φάσθε, [φάνται.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἐφάμην, ἔφασο, ἔφατο,	ἐφάμεθον, ἔφασθον, ἐφάσθην,	ἐράμεθα, [ἔφασθε, ἔφαντο.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φάσο, φάσθω,	φάσθον, φάσθων,	φάσθε, φάσθωσαν.

φάο I.

INFINITIVE.

Φάσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Nom.	Gen.
Φάμενος, φαμένη, φάμενον,	φαμένου, φαμένης, φάμενου.



VERBAL NOUNS.

All Verbal Nouns are usually derived, by rejecting the reduplication or the augment, and changing the termination,

I. From the first person of the Preterite Passive in

{ *μα*, as, *γράμμα*, *a letter*.
μη, as, *γραμμή*, *a line*.
μος, as, *δεσμός*, *a chain*.
μων, as, *νοήμων*, *intelligent*.

II. From the second person of the Preterite Passive in

{ *ια*, as, *δοκιμασία*, *proof*.
ις, as, *ποίησις*, *poetry*.
 Adjectives in *σιος*, as, *θαυμάσιος*, *wonderful*; and
 in *σιμος*, as, *χρήσιμος*, *useful*.

III. From the third person of the Preterite Passive are derived

1. Masculines in

{ *τηρ*, as, *χαρακτήρ*, *character*.
της, as, *ποιητής*, *a poet*.
τικός, as, *κριτικός*, *judicial*.
τος, as, *ἀκουστός*, *audible*.
τωρ, as, *κοσμήτωρ*, *a general*.
τηριος, as, *λυτήριος*, *expiatory*.

2. Feminines in

{ *τις*, as, *πίστις*, *faith*.
τρα, as, *ὀρχήστρα*, *orchestra*; that is, that part of
 the theatre in which the chorus danced.
τρης, as, *ὀρχηστρίς*, *a female dancer*.
τυς, as, *ὀρχηστὺς*, *the art of dancing*.

3. Neuters in

{ τηριον, as, ποτήριον, *a cup*.
 { τρον, as, διδασκτρον, *payment for instruction*.
 { Adjectives of position in έος, έα, έον as, οιστέος,
 οιστία, οιστίον, *to be borne*.

4. From the Preterite Middle in

{ ευς, as, τομεύς, *a cutter*.
 { η, as, επιστολή, *an epistle*.
 { ιον, as, λόγιον, *an oracle*.
 { ος, as, λόγος, *a discourse*.

Some few are formed from the Present tense, as, λευκός, *white*, from λεύσσω, *I see*; and from the Second Aorist, as, φυγή, *flight*, from ἔφυγον.

Some are derived from the Preterite Active, as διδασχή, *instruction*; ταραχή, *commotion*; ἀφή, *touch*; and from the First Aorist, as, δόξα, *opinion*; θήκη, *a sheath*.

 IMPERSONAL VERBS.

ἌΝΗ'ΚΕΙ, and προσήκει, *it is fit*; ἀνῆκε, and προσῆκε, *it was fit*.

Ἀρέσκει, *it pleases*; ἤρεσκε, *it did please*; ἀρέσκει, *it will please*; ἤρεσκε, *it pleased*.

Δεῖ, *it behoves*; ἔδει, *it did behove*; δεήσει, *it will behove*; ἔδεησε, *it behoved*; Infin. δεῖν, *to behove*. Particip. δέων, *that which behoves*.

Δοκεῖ, *it seems*; ἔδοκε, *it did seem*; δοξει, *it will seem*; ἔδοξε, *it seemed*.

Μίλει, it is a care ; ἔμελε, it was a care ; μελήσει, it will be a care ; ἐμέλησε, it was a care. Particip. μέλον, it being a care.

Χρή, it behoves ; ἔχρην, and χρεῖν, it did behove ; χρήσει, it will behove ; χρεῖη, it may behove ; χρῆναι, to behove.

The Compound ἀπόχρη, it suffices ; ἀπέχρη, it did suffice ; ἀποχρήσει, it will suffice ; ἀπέχρησε, it sufficed ; Infin. ἀποχρεῖν, to suffice. Particip. ἀποχρῶν, sufficing.

The following are Passive Impersonals, ἐνδέχεται, it is possible ; εἴμαρται or εἴμαρται, and πέπρωται, it is fated.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are only conjugated in the usual way as far as the Imperfect ; and if they have any tenses besides, they borrow them from other verbs, the Present of which is not in use.

Such are gravitone verbs in βω, of which the penultimate either ends in ε only, or has in it an immutable vowel ; as, σέβω, στίλβω, ῥέμβω, φέρβω.

Gravitonēs in άνω, as, λαμβάνω, μανθάνω.

Those which end in σκω, preceded by any vowel, as, γινώσκω.

Those which end in άθω, as, κιάθω· in έθω, as τελέθω· in ύθω, as, μινύθω· in θω, combined with a consonant, as, ἄχθω, ἔσθω.

Words of more than two syllables in εῖνω, as, φαεῖνω, ἀλαεῖνω, ἐρεεῖνω.

Also those which have two consonants before ω , one of which is a liquid, as $\delta\alpha\kappa\omega$.

Those which end in ω pure, the diphthong υ preceding, as, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\upsilon\omega$, $\delta\upsilon\omega$.

Those which end in $\delta\omega$, if ν or λ go before, as, $\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\omega$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\delta\omega$.

Those also which end in $\alpha\omega$, as, $\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\alpha\omega$,—and in $\epsilon\omega$, derived from the Present tense, or Future ; as, from $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$, *I perfect* ; $\gamma\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\omega$, *I marry*, $\gamma\alpha\mu\acute{\eta}\omega$, $\gamma\alpha\mu\eta\sigma\epsilon\iota\omega$, *I desire to marry* ; $\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\omega$, *I eat*, $\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\omega$, $\beta\rho\omega\sigma\epsilon\iota\omega$, *I desire to eat* ; $\delta\acute{\omega}\tau\omega$, *I see*, $\delta\psi\omega$, $\delta\psi\epsilon\iota\omega$, *I desire to see* ; $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *I wage war*, $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\acute{\eta}\omega$, *I shall wage war*, $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\eta\sigma\epsilon\iota\omega$, *I wish to wage war*.

So also those which, from having been contracted, the Attics have made uncontracted ; as, $\alpha\upsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\alpha\upsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omega$, $\eta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$ · $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\xi}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\xi}\tilde{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\xi}\omega$ · $\epsilon\psi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\epsilon\psi\tilde{\omega}$, $\epsilon\psi\omega$ · and these borrow the other tenses from the circumflexed verbs from which they arise, as, $\alpha\upsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\xi}\eta\omega$, $\epsilon\psi\acute{\eta}\omega$.

In like manner those which on account of some consonant inserted have changed ϵ into ι · as, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\omega$, $\xi\mu\mu\eta\nu\omicron\nu$ · $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omega$ · $\eta\acute{\nu}\epsilon\pi\omega$, $\eta\acute{\nu}\iota\sigma\kappa\omega$ · $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ · but $\epsilon\kappa\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\omega$ · $\epsilon\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, do not change ϵ · now and then, however, they lose it, as, $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\epsilon$ for $\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ for $\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ for $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$.

There are many also, which have only one tense ; as, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, *I shall carry*, &c.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Anomalous verbs are those which are not conjugated regularly, like the rest, but borrow from other verbs certain of their tenses.

A.

ἌΓΑΜΑΙ, *I wonder*, imperf. ἡγάμην. The rest of the tenses from ἀγάζομαι.

Ἀγνυμι, *I break*, fut. ἄξω, aor. 1. ἔαξα, [whence κατέαξα,] aor. 2. ἔαγον, aor. 2. pass. ἐάγην, perf. m. ἔαγα. These are all according to the Attic dialect.

Ἄγω, *I lead*, pret. Att. ἀγόοχα.

Ἀνδάνω, and **Ἄδω**, *I please*, fut. ἀδήσω, pret. ἔδηκα. pret. m. ἦδα, and ἔαδα Att. εὔαδα Poët. and Æol.

Αἰρέω, *I take*, aor. 2. εἶλον, m. εἰλόμην, from ἔλω, out of use.

Αἰσθάνομαι, *I perceive*, fut. m. αἰσθήσομαι, aor. 2. ᾔσθόμην, pret. pass. ᾔσθημαι.

Ἀλίσκω, *I take*, fut. ἀλώσω, pret. ἤλωκα, and Att. ἐάλωκα, aor. 2. ἤλων, whence partic. ἀλούς, as if from ἄλωμι. So ἀναλίσκω, *I consume*.

Ἀμαρτάνω, *I err*, fut. ἀμαρτήσω, aor. 2. ἤμαρτον, poët. ἤμβροτον.

Αὐξάνω, and **Αὔξω**, *I increase*, fut. αὐξήσω, as if from αὐξέω, from which also are formed all the tenses derived from the future.

B.

Βαίνω, I go, fut. m. βήσομαι, pret. βέβηκα, pret. m. βέβαα, aor. 2. ἔβην.

Βάλλω, I throw, fut. βαλῶ, βαλήσω, and βλήσω, pret. βέβληκα.

Βλαστάνω, I bud, fut. βλαστήσω, aor. 2. ἔβλαστον.

Βούλομαι, I wish, fut. βουλήσομαι, pret. pass. βεβούλημαι, aor. 1. ἐβουλήθην, pret. m. βέβουλα.

Βρώσκω, βιβρώθω, and βιβρώσκω, I eat, fut. βρώτω, aor. 1. ἔβρωσα, pret. βέβρωκα, aor. 2. ἔβρων.

Γ.

Γαμίω, I marry, aor. 1. ἐγάμησα and ἔγημα, aor. 1. m. ἐγημάμην.

Γηράσκω, I grow old, fut. γηρέασω, part. aor. 1. γηράς.

Γίνομαι, I am, I become, I am born, fut. γενήσομαι, pret. p. γεγένημαι, pret. m. γέγονα, γέγαα, aor. 2. m. ἐγενόμην, aor. 1. m. ἐγενάμην, *I begot, or I brought forth*.

Γινώσκω, I know, fut. m. γνώσομαι, aor. 1. ἔγνωσα, pret. ἔγνωκα, aor. 2. ἔγνω.

Δ.

Δαίω, I learn, fut. m. δαήσομαι, pret. δεδάηκα, pret. m. δέδαα.

Δάκνω, I bite, fut. m. δήξομαι, aor. 2. ἔδακον, ἰδήχθην.

Δαεθάνω, I sleep, fut. m. δαεθήσομαι, a ἔδραθον Poët.

Δεῖδω, *I fear*, fut. m. δέισομαι, pret. δέδοικα, δεῖδοικα, and δέδοια, Ion. δέδια and δεῖδια.

Δέω, *I am wanting*, or *I want*, pret. δεδέηκα, aor. 1. ἐδέησα and ἐδεύησα, fut. m. δεύσομαι, aor. 1. p. ἐδέσθην.

Διδάσκω, *I teach*, fut. διδάξω and διδασκῆσω, aor. 1. ἐδίδαξα.

Διδράσκω, *I fly*, aor. 2. ἔδρην.

Δοκίω, *I think*, *I seem*, fut. δόξω and δοκήσω, aor. 1. ἔδοξα and ἰδόκησα.

Δύναμαι, *I am able*, fut. δυνήσομαι, imperf. ἰδυνάμην, aor. 1. pass. ἰδυνάσθην and ἰδυνήθην, aor. 1. m. ἰδυνήσάμην.

E.

Ἔδω, *Ἔσθω*, or *Ἔσθια*, *I eat*, pret. ἤκα, ἔδηκα, and Att. ἔδηδοκα, pret. p. ἔδηδομαι and ἔδηδεσμαι, pret. m. ἤδα and ἔδηδα.

Ἐθέλω, or **Θέλω**, *I wish*, fut. ἐθελήσω and θελήσω.

Εἶδω, *I see*, f. m. εἶσομαι, aor. 2. εἶδον and ἴδον, p. m. οἶδα.

Ἐλαύνω, *I drive away*, fut. ἐλάσω, as if from ἐλάω, whence also all the tenses derived from the future ; pret. p. ἤλαμαι and ἤλασμαι, whence also the two aor. 1. ἤλάσθην and ἤλάσθην.

Ἐλπομαι, *I hope*, pret. m. ἔολπα, pluperf. m. ἐόλπειν and ἐώλπειν.

Ἐρχομαι, *I come*, fut. ἐλεύσομαι, aor. 2. ἤλυθον, Sync. ἦλθον, pret. m. ἤλυθα.

Εὕρισκω, *I find*, fut. εὕρήσω, aor. 2. εὕρον, pret. p. εὕρημαι, aor. 1. p. εὕρήθην and εὕρήθην, aor. 1. m. εὕρησάμην and εὕράμην, aor. 2. m. εὕρόμην.

Ἐχω, *I have*, fut. ἔξω, σχίσσω, and σχήσω, pret. ἔσχηκα, aor. 2. ἔσχον, pret. p. ἔσχημαι, aor. 1. p. ἔσχισθην, aor. 2. m. ἔσχήμην.

Θ.

Θιγγάνω, *I touch*, fut. θίξω, aor. 2. ἔθιγον.

Θνήσκω, *I die*, pret. τέθνηκα, τέθνηκα and τέθνηα, pret. m. τέθναα, aor. 2. ἔθανον.

Ι.

Ἰκνέομαι, *I come*, fut. ἵξομαι, aor. 2. ἰκόμην, pret. p. ἵγμαι.

Ἰπταμαι, *I fly*, fut. πτήσομαι, aor. 2. ἐπτάμην and ἐπτόμην.

Κ.

Καίω, *I burn*, fut. κήσω and καύσω, aor. 1. ἔκηα and ἔκαυσα.

Κλαίω, *I weep*, fut. κλαύσω, pret. κέκλαυκα.

Κραίνω and Κραιαίνω, *I perform*, aor. 1. ἐκρήγηα, pret. p. κεκράαμαι, aor. 1. p. ἐκραάνθηα.

Λ.

Λαγχάνω, *I obtain by lot*, aor. 2. ἔλαχον, pret. m. λέλογχα.

Λαμβάνω, *I take*, fut. m. λήψομαι, aor. 2. ἔλαβον.

Μ.

Μανθάνω, *I learn*, fut. m. μαθήσομαι, aor. 2. ἔμαθον.

Μάχομαι, *I fight*, fut. μαχέσομαι and μαχήσομαι, pret. p. μεμάχημαι, fut. 2. μαχοῦμαι.

Μίλλω, *I am about to be*, fut. μελλήσω.

Μέλω, Μέλωμαι, *I take care*, fut. μελήσομαι, pret. m. μέμηλα.

Μιμνήσκω, *I remind*, fut. μνήσω.

N.

Ναίω, *I inhabit*, fut. m. νάσσομαι, aor. 1. ἔνασσα, *I made to inhabit*, aor. 1. p. ἐνάσθην.

O.

Ὦζω, *I smell*, f. ὄσσω, ὀξέσσω and ὀξήσω, aor. 1. ὤξεσα and ὤξεσα, pret. ὤξεκα, pret. m. ὤδα, Att. ὄδαδα, and Poet. ὠδοδα.

Οἶομαι and Οἶμαι, *I suppose*, imperf. ὥόμην and ὥμην, fut. οἰήσομαι, pret. p. ὥμαι, aor. 1. p. ὤηθην.

Οἶχομαι, *I go*, fut. οἰχήσομαι, pret. p. ὥχημαι.

Ὀλισθαίνω, *I fall*, fut. ὀλισθήσω, aor. 2. ὤλισθον.

Ὀφείλω and Ὀφλω, *I owe*, fut. ὀφελήσω and ὀφλήσω, aor. 2. ὄφελον, which is used as an adverb, either alone, or with the particles, αἰ, αἶθε, εἰ, εἴθε, and ὡς, like ὄφελον.

Π.

Πάσχω, *I suffer*, fut. m. πείσομαι, pret. πέπονθα, aor. 2. ἔπαθον.

Πεταννύω and Πετάννυμι, *I expand*, fut. πετάσω, pret. πεπέτακα and πέπτακα.

Πίνω, *I drink*, fut. πώσω, pret. πίπωκα, aor. 2. ἔπιον, imperf. πῶθι, pret. p. πέπομαι and πέπωμαι, aor. 1. ἐπόθην.

Πιπράσκω, *I sell*, fut. πράσω, pret. p. πέπραμαι, aor. 1. ἐπράθην.

Πίπτω, *I fall*, fut. πτώσω, pret. πέπτωκα, aor. 1. ἔπεσα, aor. 2. ἔπεσον, fut. 1. or 2. m. πεσοῦμαι.

Πυνθάνομαι, *I enquire, I hear*, fut. πύσομαι, aor. 2. ἐπυθόμην, pret. p. πέπυσμαι.

P.

Ῥέζω, *I make*, fut. ῥέξω and ἔρξω, aor. 1. ἔρρεξα, [Poet. ἔρεξα,] pret. m. ῥοργα for ἔρρωγα.

Ῥέω, *I flow*, fut. ῥεύσω and ῥυήσω, pret. ἔρρύηκα, aor. 2. p. ἔρρύην.

Ῥήσσω, *I break*, pret. m. ἔρρωγα.

Ῥωνύω and Ῥώννυμι, *I strengthen*, fut. ῥώσω.

Σ.

Σβεννύω and Σβέννυμι, *I extinguish*, fut. σβέσω, and m. σβήσομαι, pret. ἔσβεκα and ἔσβηκα, aor. 1. ἔσβεσα, aor. 2. ἔσβην.

Σπένδω, *I make a libation*, fut. σπείσω.

Στορνύω, Στορέννυμι, *I strew*, fut. στορέσω.—Στραυνύω, fut. στρώσω.

T.

Τίκτω, *I bring forth*, fut. τέξω, aor. 2. ἔτεκον.

Τιτράω and Τιτραίνω, *I perforate*, fut. τρήσω.

Τρίχω, *I run*, pret. δεδράμηκα, aor. 2. ἴδραμον.

Τυγχάνω, *I am, I obtain*, fut. τυχήσω, aor. 2. ἴτυχον, fut. m. τεύξομαι.

Τ.

Ἵπισχυνέομαι, *I promise*, fut. ὑποσχήσομαι, aor. 2. ὑπέσχομην, pret. p. ὑπέσχημαι, aor. 1. p. ὑπέσχεθην.

Φ.

Φέρω, *I carry*, fut. οἴσω, aor. 1. ἤνεγκα and ἤνεικα, aor. 2. ἤνεγκον, pret. m. ἤνοχα, Att. ἐνήνοχα.

Φθάνω, *I prevent*, fut. φθάσω, aor. 2. ἔφθην.

Φύω, *I beget, I am born*, aor. 2. ἔφυν.

Χ.

Χάζω and Χάζομαι, *I retire*, aor. 2. κίκαδον—*I take*, ἔχαδον, pret. m. κέχανδα.

Χαίρω, *I rejoice*, fut. χαιρήσω, pret. p. κεχάρημαι.

Ω.

Ὠθέω, *I thrust*, fut. ὤσω, aor. 1. ὤσα and ὤθησα, pret. p. ὤσμαι.



ADVERB.

An Adverb is either primary, as, νῦν, *now*, τότε, *then*; or derived, ending in στί, as, Ἑλληνιστί, *in the Greek language*, Ῥωμαϊστί, *in the Latin language*; also ending in δόν, as κυνηδόν, *like a dog*; in ην, as, κρύβδην, *secretly*; in ει, as, πανσυδεις, *with all vigour, strenuously*; and in ἀξ, as, ὀδᾶξ, *with the teeth*.

From the genitive plural of the noun adjective is derived the Adverb in ως, as from τῶν ἀληθῶν, ἀληθῶς, *truly*; from τῶν ὀξέων, ὀξέως, *sharply*.

Moreover δε, σε, ζε, added to the end of words, give the sense of motion to a place;θεν, and θε, *from* a place; θι, σι, χοῦ, χῆ, *in* a place; as, οὐρανόνδε, *to Heaven*; ἐκεῖσε, *thither*; ἐραζε, *to the ground*; οὐρανόθεν, *from Heaven*; πανταθι, πανταχοῦ, πανταχῇ, *everywhere, anywhere*.

Ἄρι, ἐρι, ἀγα, βρι, δα, ζα, βου, λα, λι, when prefixed to other words, increase their signification; as, δηλός, *manifest*, ἀρίδηλος, or ἐρίδηλος, *very manifest*; νη¹ and νε in composition have a negative or privative sense; as, νήπιος, *an infant*; νέπους, *without feet*.

Εὖ² in composition gives the sense of excellence or praise; as, εὐειδής, *beautiful*; εὖσμος, *sweet-smelling*; or, of ease; as, εὐκίνητος, *easily moved*; or, of happiness; as, εὖγαμος, *happy in marriage*.

Δύς in composition is the opposite to all these significations; as, δυσειδής, *deformed*; δύσοςμος, *ill-smelling*; δυσκίνητος, *difficult to be moved*; δύσγαμος, *unhappy in marriage*.

¹ Sometimes also, but very rarely, they increase the sense; as, νήδυμος, *very sweet*; νήχυτος, *widely flowing*.

² Sometimes also it diminishes the sense of the Compound; as, εἰωρος, *negligent*; εἰρελής, *cheap*.

**Ἄλφα* in composition gives the sense of privation, union, and increase; as, *χάρις*, *thanks*, *ἄχαρις*, *ungrateful*; *πάντες*, *all*, *ἅπαντες*, *all together*; *ξύλον*, *wood*, *ἄξυλος*, *full of timber*.

Adjectives in the neuter gender are often used as adverbs.

Interjections seem to be reckoned amongst adverbs.

CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are adversative, as, *καίπερ*, *εἰ καὶ*, *καὶν*, *καὶν εἰ*, *although*.

Causal; as, *γὰρ*, *καὶ γὰρ*, *ἢ γὰρ*, *γάρτοι*, *γάρπου*, *γὰρ δήπου*, *for*; *οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ*, *for not*; *ὅτι*, *διὸ*, *διότι*, *καθότι*, *οὖνεκα* (a poetic term), *because*; *ἐπεὶ*, *after that*; *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, *ὅφρα* (a poetic word), *ᾧστε*, *that*.

Copulative; *καὶ* and *τε*, *and*; *ἤδ᾽*, and *ἰδ᾽* (a poetic word), *and*; *καὶ μέντοι*, *and yet*; *καὶ μὴν καὶ*, *moreover*; *καί τοι καὶ*, *and what is more*; *καὶ γὰρ αὖ*, *again too*.

Connexive, or conditional; *εἰ* with its compounds; *ἐάν*, *ἂν*, *ἦν*, *if*; *περ*, *εἰδὴ*, *εἰδήπερ*, *since*; *ἐπείπερ*, *ἐπειδὴ*, *ἐπειδήπερ*, *ἐπειοῦν*, *ἐπειῶ*, *if*, *since*, *when*; *εἰ δ' ἄρα*, *but if*.

Distinctive; *μὲν*, *indeed*; *δὲ*, *but*; *γε*, *ἀτὰρ*, *ἀλλὰ*, *at least*, *but*; *μέντοι*, *but truly*; *μέντοι που*, *μέντοι γε*, *yet certainly*; *δέγε*, *δέπου*, *δέτοι*, *but*; *δὲ δὴ*, *but now*.

Disjunctive; ἢ, ἥτοι, ἥπου, *or, either, or whether.*

Dubitative; ἄρα, *whether? μῶν, whether in any respect?*

Rational, or illative; οὖν, ἄρα, οὐκοῦν, τοιδὲ, τοίγαρτοι, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν, καὶ δὲ, τοῦνεκα (a poetic expression), *wherefore, therefore, on that account, for this reason; οὐκουν,¹ therefore not.*

Responsive; ὅμως, δήπου, γεδήπου, ἔμπης, *yet; ἀλλὰ γὰρ, ἀλλὰ δὲ, ἀλλὰ μὲν, ἀλλ' οὖν, but, but yet, however, but then; ² καίτοι, καίτοιγε, however, but, although.*

Potential; ἄν, κε or κεν.

Expletive; which, however redundant they may appear, have yet each of them their own force and sense, though it may be often difficult to determine it; as, ῥα, κεν, νυ, που, τοι, περ, πω, &c.

¹ In οὐκοῦν, *therefore*, the οὖν prevails; in οὐκουν, *therefore not*, the οὐ prevails, and consequently takes the accent. *Hoogeteen.*

² Ἀλλὰ γε οὖν, *but certainly at least*; ἀλλὰ δὲ καὶ, *moreover also.*

SYNTAX.

I. VERB.

A Verb agrees with the nominative case in number and person : as,

Πολλάκι τοι καὶ μωρὸς ἀνὴρ κατακαίριον εἶπε·
Even a foolish man has often spoken to the purpose.

Exceptions.

Neuter nouns in the plural number are generally joined to a verb singular : as,

Τῷ ἀργυρίῳ ὑποτάσσεται πάντα·
All things are subservient to money.

Sometimes also masculine and feminine nouns : as,

Οὐκ ἔστιν, οἵτινες ἀπέχονται·
There are none who abstain.

And also feminines ; as,

Ἄρχεῖται ὁμφαὶ μελέων·
The notes of melody resound.

Every dual noun is necessarily plural ; and therefore a nominative dual may be joined to a verb plural : as,

Ἄμφω ἔλεγον·
Both said.

But on the contrary, every plural is not dual.

¹ See *Ruhnken's Notes to Homer : Hymn to Ceres, v. 499.*

II. THE ADJECTIVE.

The Adjective agrees with the Substantive in case, gender, and number : as,

Χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν·

A good man is a general blessing.

A Substantive, however, in the dual number may be joined to an adjective in the plural : as,

Φίλας περὶ χεῖρες βάλλωμεν·

We may throw our beloved hands around him.

Observations.

Adjectives compounded, or derived from other words, and ending in *ος*, are generally considered to be of the common gender : as,

Ἐφάνη ροδοδάκτυλος Ἡώς·

The rosy-fingered Aurora appeared.

and some others, not compounded : as,

Παντοίων στομάτων λάλον εἰκόνα·

A loquacious image of all sorts of voices.

Adjectives often change their substantive into a genitive : as, instead of *φαῦλοι ἄνθρωποι*, *φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων*· *wicked men*.

Μάγος τέχνη· magic art :

Τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν ἐξέμαθον·

I learnt the Greek language.

¹ So *ὕβρις ἀνὴρ*, for *ὕβριστικὸς*, insolent.

III. RELATIVE.

The Relative agrees with the Antecedent in gender, number, and person: as,

Χάριν οἶδα τῆς τιμῆς, ἣ μὲ τιμᾶτε·

I return you thanks for the honour which you show me.

The relative and antecedent are put by the Attics in the same case: as,

Χρῶμαι βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω·

I use the books which I have.

The antecedent also is put by the Attics in the same case, and in the same member of the sentence, as the relative: as,

Οὗτός ἐστιν, ὃν λέγεις ἄνθρωπον·

This is the man, of whom you speak.

Μετὰ δ' ἔσσεται, ἣν τότε ἀπήρῃαν Κούρην Βρισηὶος·

And amongst them shall be Briseïs, whom I then took away.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

The genitive case is often used by the figure eclipsis in proper names: as,

Νηλεὺς, ὁ Κόδρου (υἱὸς understood)·

Neleus, the son of Codrus.

Εἰς ᾤδου, to the shades below (οἶκον understood).

and also where the word *ἔνεκα* seems to be understood: as,

Μακάριος τῆς πίστεως·

Blessed on account of his faith.

A genitive, put by itself, sometimes expresses detestation : as,

Τῆς ἀναιδείας·

O the impudence !

and sometimes also praise : as,

Χρηστοῦ καὶ οἰκτίρμονος ἀνδρός·

O good and merciful man !

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the neuter gender are often used for adverbs : as,

Ὅξυ, *quickly.*

Καλῶ, *beautifully.*

Τὰ πρῶτα, *at first.*

Τὰ ἀρχαία, *formerly.*

Μέτρια, *moderately.*

Ἀλυπῶτατα, *most joyfully.*

Sometimes also adjectives in the masculine : as,

Ἰθύς, *straight on ; εὐθύς, immediately.*

And feminines : as, ἰδίᾳ, *privately ; δημοσίᾳ, publicly.*

1. The Genitive Case after the Adjective.

Adjectives which signify *desire, knowledge, ignorance, plenty, want, dignity, difference, condemnation, &c.*, take a genitive case after them : as,

Δύσεως τῆς δόξης·

Unhappily fond of glory.

Ἀπειρος τῶν πράξεων·

Unskilled in affairs.

RULES.

Nouns partitive and indefinite, interrogatives and

numerals, also nouns of the comparative and superlative degree, take a genitive case : as,

Ἐκαστον τῶν ζώων

Each of the animals.

Adjectives of the comparative degree, when they may be resolved by *quàm*, take a genitive after them : as,

Τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης οὐδὲν κενώτερον ἄλλο

Nothing is vainer than curiosity.

Nouns also, which have the nature of superlatives, and nouns compounded of a privative, are generally followed by a genitive case : as,

Ἐξοχος πάντων, chief of all.

Δία Θεάων, Goddess of Goddesses.

Ἀθέατος τῆς ἀληθείας, he who does not see the truth.

Ἀχαλκος ἀσπίδων, without brazen shields.

2. The Dative Case after Adjectives.

Adjectives, by which advantage or disadvantage, likeness or unlikeness, contrariety, &c. are signified, govern a dative case : as,

Φίλος σοί, friendly to you.

Ἐναντίος τῷ νόμῳ, contrary to the law.

To this rule are referred adjectives compounded of *σύν* and *ὁμοῦ* : as,

Σύντροφος, sharing the same table.

Ὀμόγλωσσος, speaking the same language.

Some adjectives, signifying likeness, take also a genitive case :

Ὁμοιος ἀνθρώπου, like a man.

3. The Accusative Case after Adjectives.

Adjectives, if the word *κατὰ* is understood, take the accusative case after them : as,

Πατριδα Ῥωμαῖος, *by birth a Roman.*

Οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων αὐτὸς ἅπαντα σοφός·

No man is wise in all things.

Some nouns are put in the accusative, κατὰ being understood, and are taken as adverbs or prepositions: as,

Τέλος, *finally;*

Χάριν, *for the sake of;*

Ἀρχὴν, *in the first place, or altogether;*

Δίπλην, *like.*

Pronoun Possessive.

A possessive pronoun is sometimes used instead of the primitive: as,

Εἰς ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν· *in memory of me.*

Σὸς πόθος· *regret of thee.*

The genitive case of the adjective or participle following, often agrees with the genitive of the pronoun understood in the possessive: as,

Τύχας ἐμὰς τλήμονος· *the misfortunes of me wretched.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ACTIVE VERBS.

The Nominative after the Verb.

Verbs substantive, as, τυγχάνω, εἰμι, ὑπάρχω, γίγνομαι, and the poetic words, πέλω, πέλομαι, τελέθω, κύρω, (*I am*;) also passive verbs expressive of being called, and verbs denoting behaviour, require the same case after them as before them: as,

Ὁ πλοῦτός ἐστι παρακάλυμμα τῶν κακῶν·

Wealth is the cloak of evil.

A nominative also is put after other verbs: as,

Συνεῖδα σοφὸς εἶν·

I am conscious that I am wise.

Et. Gr. Gr.

M

First Observation.

After the verb *τυγχάνω* the participle *ὦν* is elegantly placed, together with another nominative : as,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει ὦν σοφός Socrates is wise.

But if a participle follows, *ὦν* is left out : as,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπατῶν Socrates is walking.¹

Second Observation.

The nominative case after the verb is changed into a genitive : as,

Κροῖσός ἐστι τῶν πλούσιων i. e. *πλούσιος*
Cræsus is rich.

The Genitive Case after the Verb.

Verbs which signify *to abstain, to accuse, to admire, to love, to covet, to attain, to despise, to desist, to differ, to need, to buy, to excel, to enjoy, to command, to fill, to begin, to spare, to partake, to deprive, to remember, to sell, to revere*, generally take an accusative case : as,

Τοῦ ζῆν ἀπὸ λύπης ἀρχόμεθα

We begin life with sorrow.

*Τί βαιὸν ἐντρέπη σῆς συμμάχου ;*²

Why do you so little respect your ally?

¹ To this rule belong the expressions, *ἔχω θαυμάσας*, *I have wondered at* ; *λανθάνω ποίησας*, *I have done secretly*, &c.

² Among the Greeks (:) was the sign of interrogation.

Verbs expressive of the senses take a genitive after them : ¹ as,

Αισθάνομαι ψόφου.

I hear a noise.

Except those which relate to sight, which govern an accusative : as,

Ὁρᾷ φάος ἡελίοιο *he sees the light of the sun.*

Verbs also which signify to hear sometimes govern an accusative : ² as,

Ἀμείλικτον δ' ὅπ' ἤκουσαν

They heard no soothing voice.

The genitive used in an absolute sense is put after any verbs whatever : as,

Ἐμοῦ διδάσκοντος *I being teacher :*

and, in the Attic dialect, the accusative is used in the same manner : as,

Ἐξον, πάρον, δέον, δοξαν.

Thus, δέον ποιεῖν *it being right to do.*

The Dative after the Verb.

Verbs implying acquisition, also those which signify to contend, to converse, to suit, to give, to reproach, to rejoice, to assist, to beseech, to reprove, to follow, and to use, require a dative : as,

Ἔπομαι τοῖς παλαιοῖς *I follow the ancients.*

Any verb also admits a dative, signifying the cause, or instrument, or manner of an action : as,

Ἀργυρείαις λόγχαισι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις

Fight with silver spears, and you will conquer every thing.

¹ But in the Attic dialect verbs expressive of the senses take an accusative after them : as, *ἀκούετε ψηφίσματος* *hear the decrees.*

² And sometimes, but very rarely, a dative : as,

Ζύνεται δὲ ἐν παντί *ἀκούει*
Ἄνθρωποι καὶ δουλοῦν *and you may hear on all sides the afflicted man.*

The dative is frequently used, governed by *σὺν* understood : as,

Πορευόμενος ἑπτακοσίοις ὀπλίταις·

Going forth with seven hundred heavy-armed men.

But especially before the pronoun *αὐτός* : as,

Τῇλ' αὐτῇ πῆληκι κάρη βάλε·

He struck off the head with the helmet itself.

The Accusative after the Verb.

Active verbs, and those which have the sense of active verbs, are followed by an accusative : as,

Νεκρὸν ἱατρεῖν, καὶ γέροντα νοθετεῖν, τ' αὐτ' ἔστι·

To apply remedies to a dead man, and to instruct an old one, is the same thing.

Verbs which signify *to give, to take away, to advise, to ask, to teach, to do and speak well or ill*, take a double accusative : as,

Βούλει σὲ γεύσω πρῶτον ἀκρατον μίθῳ ;

Do you wish that I should first give you to taste unmixed wine ?

Ἦποστέρει μὲ τὰ χρήματα· he took away from me my property.

Ἐπεισά ταῦτα τὴν Βουλὴν· I persuaded the Senate of these things.

Μέλλετε δ' αἰτεῖν τοὺς Θεοὺς τὰγαθά·

Ye are going to ask blessings of the Gods.

Ἀπαντά σε διδάξομαι· I will teach you all things.

Τὸν βασιλέα δρᾶν τοῦτο· to do this to the king.

Εἰπῶν σε κακά· to speak evil concerning thee.¹

The following words admit a variety of construction : as,

Ἐπιλείπει μοι, καὶ μὲ, τόδε· this is wanting to me.

¹ But before an accusative expressing a thing, and not a person, *κατὰ* is understood.

* Ἀρχει τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τῇ πόλει· *he rules the city.*

Λοιδορῶ σοι, καὶ σε· *I reproach you.*

Προσκυνῶ τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ τὸν Θεόν· *I worship God.*

with many others of the same kind.

Any verb admits an accusative of the noun which has the same signification : as,

Χαίρω χαράν· *I rejoice with joy.*

Λέγω λόγον· *I hold a discourse.*

Γάμους γαμῶ· *I enter on matrimony.*

and many of the same kind.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

Passive verbs require a genitive with the prepositions ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, παρὰ, and πρὸς : as,

Ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται·

The intellect is destroyed by wine.

or without a preposition : as,

Τῶν φίλων νικώμενος·

Overcome by friends.

And this genitive is sometimes changed into a dative : as,

Πεποιήται μοι· *it was done by me.*

The Poets often separate the prepositions by the figure tmesis : as,

Κατὰ γαῖα κάλυψε, for γαῖα κατεκάλυψε· *the earth entirely covered.*

RULES.

Passive verbs are joined to an accusative by Synacdoche : as,

Πλήττομαι τὴν κεφαλὴν *I am struck on the head.*

An accusative may anywhere be used, either after verbs, or nouns, if you suppose *κατὰ* to be understood!

Many active verbs have both a passive signification, and a passive construction : as,

Ἀπαλλάττω ὑπό σου *I am liberated by you :*

Thus, *Τελῶ*, *I am assessed ;*

Ἀναλαμβάνω, *I am refreshed ;*

Ἀναγνάμπτω, *I am turned back ;*

Ῥίπτω, *I am tossed ;*

Συνάπτω, *I am joined together ;*

Ἀσκῶ, *I am exercised ;*

Κρύπτω, *I am concealed.*

On the contrary, certain passive verbs have an active sense, especially in the preter-perfect tense : as,

Δίδεγμαι, *I have received ;* *εἵργασμαι*, *I have performed ;* *πεποίημαι*, *I have made ;* *πέφυγμαι*, *I have fled.*

A preposition, with its accent thrown back, is often put for a compound verb : as,

Ἐνὶ for *ἐνιστί* *ἄνα* for *ἀνάστα*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs require,

I. A Dative of the person,¹ with a genitive of the thing,² δεῖ, δεῖται (*it is necessary*), ἐνδεῖ, προσδεῖ, διαφέρει, μέλει, μεταμέλει, μέτεστι as,

Δεῖ σοι φίλων· *you have need of friends.*

II. A Dative of the person, ἀπόχρη, διαφέρει, δοκεῖ, ἐγδέχεται, ἔξεστι, καθήκει, προσήκει, μέλει, μεταμέλει, πρέπει, συμβαίνει· an infinitive often following: as,

Δοκεῖ μοι δρᾶν ταῦτα· *it seems good to me to do these things.*

III. An accusative of the person followed by an infinitive,³ δεῖ (*it behoves*), ἐνδέχεται, ἔξεστι, πρέπει, προσήκει, χρῆ (*it behoves*), as,

Χρῆ σε ποιεῖν· *it behoves you to do.*

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

Instead of Gerunds and Supines, the Greeks use the infinitive either with an article, or without an article: as,

Ἀγγεῖν ἀγαθός· *skilled in speaking:*

Καὶρὸς τοῦ βοηθεῖν· *the opportunity for giving assistance.*

¹ But some of these govern sometimes an accusative of the person; as, μακροῦ λόγου σε δεῖ· *you have need of a long discourse*: this same construction is used with χρῆ by the Poets; as, χρῆ σε αἰδοῦν· *you have need of shame*. Some take an accusative of the thing; as, μεταμέλει μοι τὰς ἁμαρτίας· *I repent of my sins*. But before a genitive of the thing, περὶ or ὅτι is understood; before an accusative, κατὰ.

² Although only a genitive of the thing be expressed, yet a dative of the person is understood.

³ The impersonal verb, however, seems here to be put absolutely, and the infinitive to depend upon the accusative, by the usual ellipsis of the conjunction.

Ἐν τῷ σπουδάζειν· *in endeavouring :*

Πρὸς τὸ παρακαλεῖν· *to exhort :*

Ποιεῖν αἰσχρόν· *shameful to be done.*

The Infinitive seems very often to be put instead of the imperative, by an omission of a verb : as,

Αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, καὶ ὑπεύροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων·

Always distinguish yourself, and be pre-eminent above others. Χρὴ, it behoves, or ὅρα, take care, is here understood.

A nominative case is elegantly joined to an infinitive mood : as,

Πείσω εἶναι δεσπότης· *I will convince you that I am master.*

*Ἐλεγον, πρὸς τὸ φαίνεσθαι ἀγαθοί· *they spoke, that they might appear brave.*

When necessity is signified, the Greeks use verbal adjectives, which govern a dative when the sense of the verbal is passive, and an accusative, when it is active : as,

Ἰτέον μοι· *I must go.*

Οὐ σθένει νικητέον γυναῖκας· *one must not overcome women by force.*

Or another case depending on the verbs from which they are derived : as,

Μνημονευτέον Θεοῦ· *we must think of God.*

These Adjectives are used either in the singular, or plural number : as,

Νέοις ζηλωτέον¹ (or by the Attics ζηλωτέα) τοὺς γέροντας·

Young men ought to imitate the old.

Sometimes the dative itself is changed into another accusative : as,

Μετάστασιν δεικτέον εἰσφέροντας, ἐξιόντας·

We must show a change both in paying tribute, and in going forth (to battle).

¹ So in Latin, *Æternas quoniam pœnas in morte timendum.* Lucan.

Verbal substantives also govern the cases of their own verbs: as,

Τῶν σῶν Ἑρακλεῖ δωρημάτων

On account of your gifts to Hercules.

Ἑγκλήματα τῷ Θεῷ

Accusations against God.

PARTICIPLES.

Participles govern the cases of their verbs: as,

Ὀλιγωρῶν τῆς παιδείας *despising instruction.*

Participles are used instead of nouns: as,

Τόξων εὖ εἰδώς, for *εἰδήμων* *skilled in the use of the bow.*

Sometimes participles are used instead of the infinitive mood, but this generally occurs in verbs which signify to continue or to cease; as,

Ἀγαπῶν με διατέλει *continue to love me.*

Οὐ παύσομαι γράφω *I will not cease writing.*

Μίμνημαι ἰδών *I remember to have seen.*

OF THE PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE.

The prepositive article is used,

I. In explaining: as,

Ὁ Κύριος ἸΗΣΟΥΣ *the Lord Jesus.*

II. In pointing out clearly: as,

Ὁ ποιητής *that is, the chief poet, or Homer.*

If the article is put before an infinitive mood, it is used for a noun in every case: as,

Τὸ φρονεῖν, *wisdom:*

Τοῦ φρονεῖν, *of wisdom:*

Ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν, *in wisdom.*

The adverb also with the article is considered as an adjective, some word being understood : as,

Τὰ ἔξω, things external :

Οἱ πέλας, those who are near :

Τῷ πλησίον, to one who is near.

that is, *τὰ πράγματα ὄντα ἔξω οἱ ἄνθρωποι ὄντες πέλας· τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ὄντι πλησίον.*

The article, with *περὶ, ἀμφι, μετὰ, κατὰ*, and the like, or with a proper name, gives the same sense as the proper name itself, or it expresses the attendants on any person : as,

Οἱ περὶ ἱερά· the priests.

Οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα· Plato, or the Platonics.

Οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως· the companions of Achilles.

Οἱ κατ' ἀγοράν· pleaders.

In this case certain participles seem to be understood : as,

Οἱ περὶ ἱερά (σπουδάζοντες)·

Those who are occupied in the sacred rites ; that is, the priests.

The prepositive article is put for the relative : as,

Τὸ ῥᾶστον πάντων, for ὃ ῥᾶστον· which is most easy to be done.

And the contrary : as,

Ἦ δ' οἷ· but he said.

The article with a substantive in the genitive case signifies possession : as,

Τὰ μητρός· the property of a mother ; χρήματα understood.

Τὰ Πλάτωνος· the works of Plato ; ἔργα understood.

The article with an adjective is put for a substantive : as,

Τὸ τραχὺ, for τραχύτης, roughness.

Sometimes an adjective, even without an article, is used in the same manner : as,

Φιλότιμον, for φιλοτιμία, *ambition*.

So τὸ σὸν, for σὺ, *thou* ;

Ἑμέτερον, for ὑμεῖς, *ye* ;

Τὸ θεῖον, for θεός, *God*.

The article with the conjunctions μὲν and δὲ, is used in making distinctions : as,

Οἱ μὲν καλοὶ, οἱ δὲ κακοί.

Some good, and others bad.

It is also used as an adverb : as,

Τῇ μὲν, τῇ δὲ, *partly* ; μοίρα, or some such word, understood.

The article in the neuter gender is put before any words whatever, to show that that very word is meant : as,

Τὸ ἄνθρωπος· that is, the word ἄνθρωπος· τὸ γυνή, the word γυνή· ἕκτος, *word*, understood.

Of Time.

Nouns which signify a portion of time, are generally used in the genitive, sometimes in the dative, and accusative : as,

Νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας *night and day* :

Εἴκοσι ὅλαις ἔτεσιν *twenty whole years* :

Ὅλην ἡμέραν *a whole day*.

Of Place.

In denoting places the Greeks most frequently use the proper name of the place with a preposition : as,

Ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν *from Athens* :

Εἰς Βρετανίαν *to Britain*.

Sometimes they use adverbs,

I. In *τι* and *σι*, to denote being in a place : as,

Οὐρανότι, in heaven :

Ἀθήνησι, in Athens.

II. In *χοῦ* and *χῆ* as,

Πανταχοῦ, everywhere :

Πανταχῆ, anywhere.

III. In *δε*, *σε*, and *ζε*, to denote motion towards a place : as,

Οἴκαδε, towards home :

Οὐρανόσε, to Heaven :

Ἀθήναζε, to Athens.

Δε also is added to the accusative both of substantives and adjectives : as,

Ὅνδε δόμονδε to his house :

and to the genitive, by Eclipsis ; as,

Ἀτδοσδε κατηλθον they went down to the regions below.

IV. In *θεν*,¹ and *θε*, to denote motion from a place : as,

Οἴκοθεν, from home :

Εὐβοίγηθε κατήεις you were gone from Eubœa.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs expressive of *place, time, reckoning, separating, uniting, rank, cause, comparison, and indignation*, take a genitive after them.²

Ἄμα and *όμοῦ* take a dative.

¹ But this termination belongs also to persons ; as, *πατρόθεν, from a father.*

² *Μεσφά*, or *μεσφι*, takes a genitive and accusative : *σχεδόν, ἄγχι, ἐξῆς, πλεσιόν*, a genitive and dative.

Μὰ and *νῆ*, adverbs used in swearing, take an accusative after them: as,

Μὰ Δία, no, by Jupiter ;
*Νῆ Δία, yea, by Jupiter.*¹

[^]Ω is followed by all cases except the dative; and expresses either admiration or grief.

[^]Ω circumflex is joined to a nominative and vocative; and implies invocation or exclamation.

Sometimes the genitive is put alone, and the adverb left out: as,

Τῆς τύχης, for *ὦ τῆς τύχης*,² *O fortune!*

RULES.

In Greek two or more negatives usually strengthen the negation.

Οὐτῶ is used before consonants, *οὕτως* and *οὕτωςιν* before vowels.

Particles expressive of wishing, as, *αἶ*, *αἴθε*, *εἰ*, *εἴθε*, and *ὥς*, are put before the imperfect *ᾤφειλον*, or *ᾔφειλον*, and the second aor. *ᾤφελον* or *ᾔφελον*, followed by an infinitive mood: as,

Ἦλυθες ἐκ πολέμου· ὥς ᾤφελες αὐτόθι ὀλέσθαι.

You are come from the war; would that you had there perished!

Ἐως, used in the sense of *as long as*, is followed by all the moods, except the imperative.

Ὅταν is followed by the subjunctive, *ὅπότεν* by the optative.

¹ *Ναί* before *μή* destroys the negation: as, *Ναί μή τῷδε σκῆπτρον*, by this sceptre I swear.

² See p. 130.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The following conjunctions are joined to the subjunctive mood, ἐάν, ἐπειδάν, ἵνα, ὅφρα, ὅπως, ὅταν, ὁπόταν, καὶ, and ἄν for *licet*, *although*.

*Ὅπως, for πῶς, to the indicative.

*Ὅτι, *that*, is followed by the indicative, and sometimes by the optative, and subjunctive: so also διότι and καθότι.

*Ἐπεὶ and ἐπειδὴ are followed by the indicative and infinitive.

*Ἐφ' ᾧ, *on which account*, is followed by the indicative and infinitive.

*Ὡς and ὥστε are joined to the subjunctive and infinitive.

Εἰ is joined to the preterites, especially of the indicative mood, and sometimes to the subjunctive.

*Ἄν may be put both before and after the verb: when it is used, in the first place, in the sense of possibility, it is joined to all the moods, except the imperative: when it is used, secondly, in an indefinite sense, it is joined to the subjunctive, and sometimes to the optative.

*Ἄν is very often redundant, sometimes deficient.

*Ἄν is never joined to the preter-perfect tense.

PREPOSITIONS.

There are eighteen prepositions: six monosyllables, twelve dissyllables.

The monosyllables are, εἰς, ἐκ, ἐν, πρὸ, πρὸς, σὺν.

1. *Εἰς*, in the Attic dialect ἐς, is joined to an Accusative only, and signifies

Towards ; as, εἰς ἐμὲ εὖνοια· *benevolence towards me.*
into or to ; as, ἀφίκετο ἐς τὴν Φρυγίαν· *he went into Phrygia* ; εἰς εὐωχίαν ἔρχομαι· *I come to a feast.*
on account of ; as, εἰς δικαιοσύνην ἐπαινεῖται· *he is praised on account of justice.*

against ; as, τὰ ἐγκλήματα ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· *charges against the Athenians.*

according to ; as, εἰς ἡμετέραν δύναμιν· *according to our power.*

even to ; as, δείκνυται καὶ ἐς ἐμὲ τὸ μνήμα· *even to my age the tomb is shown.*

amongst ; as, διαβεβλημένος εἰς τοὺς Μακεδόνας· *dis-honoured amongst the Macedonians.*

within ; as, εἰς ἕκτην ἡμέραν πραχθήσεται· *it will be done within the sixth day.*

But by Eclipsis it is joined to a Genitive ; as, εἰς ἄδου (οἶκον understood), *to the dwelling of Pluto.*

In composition it signifies *in or into* ; as, εἰσάλλομαι, *I leap into* ; εἰσβάλλω, *I throw into.*

2. Ἐκ, and before a vowel ἐξ, is joined to a Genitive only, and signifies

from ; as, τιμὴ ἐκ Διός ἐστι· *honour is from Jupiter.*

out of ; as, ἐξ Ἀττικῆς ἰών· *going out of Attica.*

after ; as, ἐξ ἀρίστου προῆγε τὸ στράτευμα· *after dinner he led forward the army.*

according to ; as, ἐκ τῶν ἐνόντων· *according to their abilities.*

by ; as, ἐκ τῆς οὐρᾶς λαμβάνεσθαι· *to take hold by the tail.*

In composition it increases the sense ; as, ἐκθαρρέω, *I am very confident* ; it also signifies the same as the Latin word *extra* ; as, ἐξιστήμι, *I cast out.*

3. 'Εν, and by the Poets ἐνί, is joined to a Dative only,¹ and signifies

in ; as, ἐν οἴκῳ· *in the house.*

among ; as, ἐνὶ προμάχοισι μάχεσθαι· *to fight among the first combatants.*

in presence of ; as, ἐν τοσούτοις μάγισσι· *in presence of so many witnesses.*

by or through ; as, ἐν υἱῷ ἡμῶν ἐλάλησε· *he hath spoken to us by or through his son.*

against ; as, ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασύς· *bold against me.*

into ; as, ἐν χειρὶ πεσεῖν· *to fall into the hands.*

at ; as, ἐβριμμένος ἐν ποσὶ· *prostrate at the feet.*

But by Eclipsis it is joined to a Genitive ; as, ἐν αἵδου (οἴκῳ understood), *in the dwelling of Pluto.*

In composition it has the sense of *in* ; as, ἐνιμι, *I am in* ; ἐμβάλλω, *I cast in.*

4. Πρὸ,

is joined only to a Genitive, and signifies

before ; as, πρὸ θυρῶν· *before the doors.*

¹ Οἱ ἐν τῇ τέλει· *magistrates* : οἱ ἐν χρόνῳ φίλοι· *intimate friends.*

for ; as, πρό τε παίδων, καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν *for children, and wives.*

in presence of ; as, πρὸ τοῦ βασιλέως· *in presence of the king.*

in preference to ; as, ἐπαινεῖν πρὸ δικαιοσύνης ἀδικίαν· *to praise injustice in preference to justice.*

In composition it has the sense of *before* ; as, προέχω, *I go before* ; προβάλλω, *I put before.*

5. Πρὸς,

is joined to a Genitive,¹ Dative, and Accusative ;

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies

From ; as, πρὸς Διὸς εἰσιν ἅπαντες· *all are from Jupiter.*

before ; as, πρὸς Θεοῦ καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ἀναίτιος· *blameless before God and men.*

against ; as, πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐχθροῦ ἐπιφέρων τὴν ψῆφον· *giving a vote against an enemy.*

by, when used in beseeching ; as, πρὸς Διὸς φράσον· *tell me, I beseech you by Jupiter.*

duty ; as, οὐκ ἔστι πρὸς φιλοσόφου· *it is not the duty of a philosopher.*

near ; as, πρὸς Θύμβρης ἔλαχον Λύκιοι· *the Lycians had the country near Thymbra allotted to them.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies

Near ; as, ἔκειντο πρὸς τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτοῦ· *they lay near his feet.*

¹ Οἱ πρὸς πατρός· *relations by the father's side* ; οἱ πρὸς αἵματος· *kindred by blood.*

besides ; as, πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις· besides what has been said.

in ; as, ἡμεν πρὸς τῷδε τῷ λόγῳ· we were engaged in this conversation.

into ; as, ἔβαψας ἔγχος πρὸς στρατῶν· you have dipped your spear into the blood of the army.

When joined to an Accusative, it signifies

To ; as, ἦλυθ' ἐμὰ πρὸς δώματ'· he came to my house.

in comparison of ; as, πρὸς τὰ νυνὶ δεινὰ· in comparison of present afflictions.

according to ; as, πρὸς ἀξίαν ἐκάστοις διανεῖμαι· to have distributed to each according to his merit.

amongst ; as, πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαλλάττεσθαι· to be reconciled amongst themselves.

on account of ; as, πρὸς καταδίκας τὴν ἐπιτιμίαν ἀπολωλεκώς· having lost his rank on account of his condemnation.

against ; as, πρὸς Ῥωμαίους μάχεσθαι· to fight against the Romans.

with ; as, πρὸς βασιλίᾳ γενόμεναι συνθήκαι· treaties entered into with the king.

with ; as, πρὸς ἑαυτὸν σκεψάμενος· having considered with himself.

In composition it signifies *to ; as, προσέρχομαι, I go to ; προσβάλλω, I cast to.*

6. Σύν, in the Attic dialect ξύν, is always joined to a Dative, and signifies

With; as, σταυροῦνται σὺν αὐτῷ δύο λησταί· *two thieves are crucified with him.*

according to; as, σὺν τῷ νόμῳ τὴν ψῆφον τίθεσθαι· *to vote according to the law.*

In composition it expresses union; as, συμβάλλω, *I cast together*; σύνδουλος, *a fellow-servant.*

II. The Dissyllables are, ἀμφι, ἀνά, ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, διὰ, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, ὑπὲρ, ὑπό.

1. Ἀμφι,

is joined to a Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies

Concerning; as, ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων ἡ γραφὴ· *the writing concerning the stars.*

around; as, ἀμφὶ πόλιος οἰκοῦσι· *they dwell around the city.*

for, for the sake of; as, μάχεσθον πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης· *they two fight for a little fountain.*

by, when used in beseeching; as, Φοίβου ἄμφι λίσσομαι· *I beseech you by Phœbus.*

When joined to a Dative, as it usually is in the language of the Poets, it signifies

Around; as, ἀμφ' ὤμοις βάλετο ξίφος· *he threw his sword around his shoulders.*

concerning; as, ἀμφὶ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς διξὺς ἐκφέρεται λόγος· *concerning her death two reports are in circulation.*

near ; as, ἤριπεν ἀμφ' αὐτῷ· *he fell near him.*

on account of ; as, ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆϊ δαίφρονι δαίεται ἦτορ·
his heart is tormented on account of the warlike Ulysses.

against ; as, λόγους ἀνέσπα ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσεΐ· *he ranted out words against Ulysses.*

When joined to an Accusative,¹ it signifies

About, or around ; as, ἀμφὶ κάμινον ἔχω· *I am employed about the furnace.*

on account of ; as, νεῖκος ἐτύχθη ἀμφὶ βοηλασίην· *a quarrel took place on account of the driving away of the oxen.*

towards ; as, ἀμφ' ἄλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοῦς· *to drive the Greeks towards the sea.*

concerning ; as, νόμοι ἀμφί τι καθεστῶτες· *laws enacted concerning any matter.*

about ; as, ἡμέρα ἦδη ἀμφὶ τὸ λυκαυγές· *the day is now about dawn.*

In Composition it signifies

Around ; as, ἀμφιβάλλω, *I cast around.*

increase ; as, ἀμφῆλιξ, *grown up.*

2. Ἀνά,

is joined to an Accusative only, and signifies

Through ; as, ἀνὰ στρατὸν ᾤχετο κῆλα Θεοῖο· *the arrows of the God went through the army.*

¹ Οἱ ἀμφὶ Κῦρον· *Cyrus and his troops* : Οἱ ἀμφὶ Κορινθίους *the Corinthians.*

among ; as, ἀγείρω χρήματ' ἀν' Αἰγυπτίους· *I collected money among the Egyptians.*

in ; as, ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν· *to have in the mouth.*

on ; as, θῆκεν ἀνὰ μυρίκην· *he placed on a tamarisk.*

according to ; as, ἀνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον· *according to the same method.*

among ; as, συνομόσας ἀνὰ πρώτους· *having conspired among the chief men.*

against ; as, ἀνὰ ποτάμον πλέειν· *to sail up a river against the stream.*

equal distribution ; as, ἀνὰ δηνάριον ἔλαβον· *they received each a denarius.*

But in Poetic language it is joined to a Dative, and signifies

On ; as, εὗδε πατὴρ ἀνὰ Γαργάρεσσι ἄκρῳ· *the father slept on the top of Gargarus.*

It is sometimes, but very seldom, joined to a Genitive ; and then it signifies

Into ; as, ἀνὰ νηὸς ἔβη· *he went into a ship.*

In Composition it signifies

Repetition : as, ἀναβλαστάνω, *I bud again.*

back ; as, ἀνέλκω, *I draw back.*

upwards ; as, ἀναβάλλω, *I lift up.*

by the side of ; as, ἀνάκειμαι, *I lie down by the side of.*

secretly ; as, ἀναρπάζω, *I snatch away secretly.*

It has the sense of the Latin compound *dis* ; as, ἀνακρίνω, *I judge between parties.*

It also introduces senses quite different ; as, ἀναγι-
νώσκω, *I read* ; ἀναιρῶ, *I slay.*

3. 'Αντί,

is joined to a Genitive alone, and signifies

For ; as, ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ *an eye for an eye.*

in preference ; as, ἀντὶ χρημάτων ἐλεῖσθαι *to choose in preference to riches.*

equal to ; as, ἀντὶ πολλῶν λαῶν ἔστι· *he is equal to large multitudes.*

on account of ; as, ἀντὶ ποίας ἀρετῆς ἀξιῶ τιμαῖσθαι ; *on account of what virtue should I think myself worthy to be honoured ?*

against ; as, ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἵτω· *let man march against man.*

In Composition it signifies

Equality ; as, ἀντίθεος, *equal to a God.*

change ; as, ἀνθύπατος, *proconsul.*

in opposition to, or against ; as, ἀντιλέγω, *I speak in opposition to* ; ἀντιβάλλω, *I throw against.*

It also introduces senses quite different ; as, ἀντιποιέομαι, *I lay claim to, &c.*

4. 'Απὸ,¹

is joined to a Genitive only, and signifies

From ; as, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους· *from the beginning to the end.*²

¹ Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Στοῆς· the Stoics: Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπατείας· men of consular rank.

² 'Απὸ, *from*, is properly joined to things inanimate ; as, ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν, *from Athens* : παρὰ to things animate ; as παρὰ Σωκράτους, *from Socrates.*

from the top of; as, ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχεος μάχεσθαι *to fight from the top of the wall.*

from, or after; as, ἀπὸ τῶν σῶν δειπνῶν *from, or after your supper.*

by reason of; as, εὔρην αὐτοὺς κοιμωμένους ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης *he found them sleeping by reason of sorrow.*

after; as, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θαρρήσοντο (sc. δειπνου) *and after it (viz. supper) they armed themselves.*

by means of; as, τόξου ἀπὸ κρατεροῦ ὀλέκοντα *slaying by means of his strong bow.*

without; as, ἀυλίζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ὅπλων *to watch without arms.*

far from; as, μέναν ἀπὸ¹ ἧς ἀλόχοιο, ἀσχαλάα *remaining afar from his wife, he grieves.*

In Composition it signifies

From; as, ἀποβάλλω, *I cast from me.*

within; as, ἀποστέγω, *I confine within.*

from; as, ἀπελπίζω, *I conceive hope from anything.*

privation; as, ἀπογεϊόμενος, *deprived of life.*

again; as, ἀποκαθίζομαι, *I sit down again.*

The opposite to the sense of the simple word; as, ἀποκαλύπτω, *I disclose*; ἀπεύχομαι, *I deprecate.*

It introduces also senses quite different; as, ἀποκρίνομαι, *I answer, &c.*

¹ But in this, and other passages, Grammarians throw back the accent, and contend that ἀπο stands for ἔκθε. So ἔκπο γνώμης, and ἀπὸ γνώμης, have quite different senses: for the former means contrary to one's opinion, the latter according to one's opinion. See Budæus, Stephens, Viger, &c.

5. Διὰ,

governs a Genitive, or an Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies

By, with reference to a place; as, δι' ἄλλης ὁδοῦ ἀνεχώρησαν· *they returned by another road.*

by, denoting the cause of anything, &c.; as, δι' ἀνθρώπου ὁ θάνατος· *by man (came) death.*

by, or *from*; as, διὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος δίδεται· *it is given by the Spirit.*

to; as, διὰ μάχης ἵεναι· *to go to the battle.*

among; as, ἔπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων· *he excelled even among all.*

even to; as, διὰ τέλους τοῦτο ἐπεμαρτύρατο· *he resolutely testified this even to the end.*

in; as, διὰ χειρὸς ἔχω· *I have in hand.*

of, or *from*; as, βρώματα διὰ γάλακτος καὶ μέλιτος γεγόμενα· *food made of milk and honey.*

for the sake of; ¹ as, δι' ἡμῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ὑπέστη ὁ Θεός· *for our sakes God took upon himself the nature of man.*

It signifies also

An interval of time; as, διὰ χρόνου ἐώρακεν αὐτόν· *after a long time I saw him.*

an interval of place; as, διὰ πολλοῦ φυτεύειν· *to plant at long intervals.* ²

¹ Very seldom.

² Οἱ διὰ πλείστον· the most distant.

When joined to an Accusative, it signifies

On account of; as, τὸ Σάββατον διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐγένετο· *the Sabbath was made for, or on account of, man.*

through, when denoting situation; as, διὰ τ' ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα· *through arms and black blood.*

by, when denoting the cause, &c. as, ἐνίκησαν αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ αἷμα τοῦ Ἀρνίου· *they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb.*

In Composition it signifies

Diversity; as, διαφωνέω, *I utter a discordant sound.*

through; as, διαβάλλω, *I strike through.*

through the midst; as, διεκπλέω, *I sail out through the midst.*

continuance; as, διαμένω, *I remain continually.*

increase; as, διαισθάνομαι, *I perceive thoroughly.*

It introduces also senses quite different; as, διαφέρω, *I excel, &c.*

6. 'Επὶ

is joined to a Genitive,¹ Dative, and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies,

In; as, ἐπὶ ξένης (sc. γῆς) εἶναι· *to be in a foreign country.*

on; as, φέρε δὲ δίφρον, καὶ κῶας ἐπ' αὐτοῦ· *bring a chair, and a skin on it.*

¹ Οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν εἰσθητῶν λόγων· *the directors of the public accounts.* Ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ ταμείου· *the treasurer.*

in the power of; as, ἐπὶ δήμου ἐστὶ· *he is in the power of the people.*

before, or near; as, γράψομαί σε παρανόμων ἐπὶ τοῦ Ῥαδαμάνθους· *I will accuse you before Rhadamanthus of having violated the laws.*

concerning; as, ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδός· *speaking concerning a beautiful boy.*

to, or into; as, τόν κεν ἄγοιμ' ἐπὶ νηός· *I would lead him to the ship.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies

On; as, ἐπὶ κρηπίδι ὁ τοῖχος ἔστηκε· *the wall was built on a ground-work.*

against; as, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι· *to fight against the Trojans.*

to, or on; as, βαῖνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης· *they walked on the sea-shore.*

on account of; as, φθόνος λύπη ἐπ' ἄλλοτρίοις ἀγαθοῖς· *envy is sorrow on account of other men's welfare.*

in the power of; as, ἐπὶ τοῖς δημόταις ἐστίν· *he is in the power of the plebeians.*

among, or near; as, ἡ ἐπὶ Λοκροῖς νῆσος· *the island near the Locrians.*

in; as, μέτρον ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἄριστον· *moderation in all things is best.*

after; as, ἄλλοι ἐπ' ἄλλοις παρείποντο· *they followed close one after another.*

When joined to an Accusative, it signifies

To; as, εἴτ' ἐπὶ δέξι' ἴωσι· *whether they go to the right.*

through, or *over*; as, ἵμεν πολλὴν ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν· *to go over a large boundless country.*

even to; as, νοσήσαντα ἐπὶ θάνατον· *sick even to death.*

among; as, εὐκλείη τ' ἀρετὴ τε εἴη ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους· *reputation and valour might be among men.*

against; as, ἐπειράτο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῆς ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀργῆς παραλύειν· *he tried to pacify the anger of the Athenians against him.*

duration of time; ¹ as, ἐδῆουν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας· *they laid waste the country for two whole days.*

In Composition it signifies

Into or *on*; as, ἐπιβάλλω, *I throw into, or on.*

against; as, ἐπανίσταμαι, *I rise against.*

after; as, ἐπιμηθεύομαι, *I consult after a thing is done.*

diminution; as, ἐπίλευκος, *somewhat white.*

It introduces senses quite different; as, ἐπιτιμάω, *I reprove*; ἐπιτρέπω, *I permit*, &c.

¹ 'Επ' ἐμὲ, *even to my age*: ἐπὶ πατέρας, *even to the memory of our fathers.*

7. Κατὰ

is joined to a Genitive and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies

From; as, βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰδαίων ὀρίων· *he went down from the Idæan mountains.*

against; as, λόγος κατὰ Μιδίου· *an oration against Midias.*

concerning; as, πολλὸς ἔπαινος ἦν κατὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως· *there was much commendation concerning our city.*

at, or towards; as, κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν· *to shoot at a mark.*

from, or down from; as, κατὰ πετράων βαλεῖν· *to throw down from rocks.*

under; as, κατὰ γῆς ἀποπέμπω· *I send under the earth.*

through; as, διδάσκων καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας· *teaching through all Judæa.*

by, when used in swearing; as, ὁ Θεὸς ᾤμοσε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ· *God swore by himself.*

on; as, κατέχευεν αὐτοῦ κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς· *he poured it on his head.*

It is only in poetic language¹ that it is joined to a Dative, and then it signifies

From; as, κατὰ δέ σφι κελαινὸν αἷμ' ἀπελείβει· ἔραξε· *black blood trickled from them to the ground.*

within; as, κατὰ συφεοῖσιν ἐέργυν· *she shut them up within the sties.*

¹ And even in this case very seldom.

amongst; as, *δασόμεθα κατὰ σφίσι· we will divide amongst them.*

When joined to an Accusative,¹ it signifies

According to; as, *κατ' εἰκόνα Θεοῦ ἐποίησεν αὐτόν· he made him according to the image of God.*

at, or towards; as, *κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὄρα· he always looked towards them.*

at; as, *τὰ κατ' Ἀμπρακίαν οὕτως ἐγένετο· affairs were thus carried on at Ambracia.*

on account of; as, *οὐδ' αὖ, κατὰ πέναν, κεκώλυται· neither, on the other hand, was he kept away on account of his poverty.*

through; as, *καθ' ὅλην τὴν πόλιν κηρύσσων· proclaiming through the whole city.*

relating to; as, *οἱ καθ' ὑπεροχὴν νόμοι· laws relating to excess.*

in, or amongst; as, *κατὰ βωπήϊα πυκνὰ κείμεθα· we lay down among the close thickets.*

opposite to; as, *κεῖται ἡ Κεφαλληνία κατὰ Ἀκαρνανίαν· Cephallenia is situated opposite to Acarnania.*

about; as, *κατὰ ἐννεακόσια ἔτη· about nine hundred years.*

according to; as, *κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν· according to our present abilities.*

In Composition it signifies

Down, or downwards; as, *καταβάλλω, I throw down; καταβαίνω, I go down.*

¹ Οἱ κατ' οἶκον the family: οἱ κατὰ γένος relations: οἱ κατ' ἀγορὰν pleaders.

in the power of; as, ἐπὶ δήμου ἐστί· *he is in the power of the people.*

before, or near; as, γράψομαί σε παρανόμων ἐπὶ τοῦ Ῥαδαμάνθους· *I will accuse you before Rhadamanthus of having violated the laws.*

concerning; as, ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδός· *speaking concerning a beautiful boy.*

to, or into; as, τόν κεν ἄγοιμ' ἐπὶ νηός· *I would lead him to the ship.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies

On; as, ἐπὶ κρηπίδι ὁ τοῖχος ἔστηκε· *the wall was built on a ground-work.*

against; as, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι· *to fight against the Trojans.*

to, or on; as, βαίνοιν ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης· *they walked on the sea-shore.*

on account of; as, φθόνος λύπη ἐπ' ἄλλοτρίοις ἀγαθοῖς· *envy is sorrow on account of other men's welfare.*

in the power of; as, ἐπὶ τοῖς δημόταις ἐστί· *he is in the power of the plebeians.*

among, or near; as, ἡ ἐπὶ Λοκροῖς νῆσος· *the island near the Locrians.*

in; as, μέτρον ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἄριστον· *moderation in all things is best.*

after; as, ἄλλοι ἐπ' ἄλλοις παρείποντο· *they followed close one after another.*

in ; as, ἂ μετὰ χειρὸς ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι οἷός τι·
the business which he had in hand, he was also
able to explain.

against ; as, ἢ τι μετ' ἀθανάτους ἤλιτεν· *he hath*
indeed sinned against the immortal gods.

to ; as, εἰς στρατὸν ἔλθε, μετὰ Τρῳᾶς καὶ Ἀχαιοῦς· *go*
to the army, to the Trojans and Greeks.

among ; as, μεθ' ὁμήλικας ἔμμεν ἄριστον· *to be the*
bravest among his contemporaries.

besides ; as, εἴσαι οἷοι καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἀριστῆς μετίεσι,
καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα· *you shall know what chiefs*
there are among the Greeks, even besides Achilles.

In Composition it signifies

Among, between ; as, μέτμεμι, *I am among* ; μετάγ-
γελος, *a messenger between two parties.*

across ; as, μεταβαίνω, *I go across, I pass over.*

with ; as, μετέχω, *I share with another.*

to or for ; as, μετακαλέω, *I call for.*

change ; as, μεταγινώσκω, *I change my opinion.*

9. Παρὰ

is joined to a Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive,¹ it signifies

From ; as, παρὰ Κυρίου ἡ βοήθεια· *assistance from*
the Lord.

¹ Οἱ παρὰ σοῦ your messengers : τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου the commands of Alcibiades.

with ; as, *δαπανήσασα τὰ παρ' ἑαυτῆς πάντα* *having spent all that she had with her.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies

With ; as, *παρὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τοῦτο ἀδύνατόν ἐστι* *with men this is impossible.*

to ; as, *ἵεναι παρὰ Τισσαφέρνης* *to go to Tissaphernes.*
near ; as, *παρ' ἀνέρι τῷδε δαμῆναι* *to be vanquished near this man.*

in the power of ; as, *παρ' ἑαυτῷ ἔχει* *he has it in his power.*

When joined to an Accusative,¹ it signifies

To ; as, *τὼ δ' αὖτις ἴτην παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν* *and they two returned to the ships of the Greeks.*

near, along ; as, *βῆ δ' ἀκίων παρὰ θίνα* *and he walked silently along the shore.*

through ; as, *παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον* *through the whole of life.*

on the other side of ; as, *χώραν ἀπενείμει παρὰ τὸν Ἀνίηνα ποταμόν* *he distributed the land on the other side of the river Anio.*

on account of ; as, *οἱ δὲ εὐέλπιδες εἰσὶ παρὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν* *they have good hope on account of their experience.*

beyond ; as, *οἱ παρὰ δύναμιν πρόθυμοι εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας* *who have exerted ourselves for the Greeks beyond our strength.*

¹ It is used by grammarians in the sense of *from* ; as when they say “*Δημοσθένης* is a word *παρὰ τὸ σθένος*,” meaning that it is derived from the word *σθένος*.

in comparison of; as, παρ' εαυτὸν μηδένα ἐπιτίθειον ἡγεῖτο· in comparison of himself he thought no one fitted.

besides, or contrary to; as, παρὰ τὸν νόμον κρίνων· judging contrary to the law.

during; as, παρὰ τὸν πλοῦν· during the voyage.

in the power of; as, τὸ παρ' ἡμᾶς· what is in our power.

below; as, ἡλάττωσας αὐτὸν βραχύ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους· thou didst degrade him somewhat below the angels.

intermission of time;¹ as, παρὰ μῆνα τρίτον· every third month.

Id Composition it signifies

To; as, παραλαμβάνω, I take to myself.

erroneously; as, παρακούω, I hear erroneously, or imperfectly.

together; as, παραδυναστεύω, I reign together.

secretly; as, παρεμβάλλω, I cast in secretly.

rashly; as, παρακινδυνεύω I rashly incur danger.

beyond; as, παρέρχομαι, I pass by; παραπλέω, I sail beyond.

comparison; as, παράλληλα, things compared with each other.

contrariety; as, παράνομος, transgressing laws: παρανέω, I fade.

diminution; as, πάρεγγυς, a little nearer.

increase; as, παραθαρσύνω, I increase confidence.

¹ Ὁ παρ' ἡμέραν πυρετός a tertian fever.

10. *Περὶ*

is joined to a Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies

Concerning ; as, *δῆριν ἔχον περὶ πιπτόντων* *they had a contest concerning the dead.*

for ; as, *περὶ πάτρης τεθνάμεν* *to die for one's country.*
on account of ; as, *τυραννίδος περὶ κάλλιστον ἀδικεῖν* *it is very honourable to act unjustly on account of tyranny.*

around ; as, *τετάνυστο περὶ σπείους γλαφυροῖο ἡμερῖς* *the vine stretched around the hollow grot.*

beyond ; as, *οἰζυρὸς περὶ πάντων ἔπλεο* *you are miserable beyond all.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies

Around ; as, *ἔδυνε περὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα* *he put on his corslet around his breast.*

concerning, or for ; as, *ἔδεισεν δὲ περὶ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ* *he feared for the yellow-haired Menelaus.*

from ; as, *ὃν περὶ κῆρι φιλῶ* *whom I love from my heart.*

in ;¹ as, *περὶ ῥοδέεσσιν ἑέσση τήκεται* *the dew melts in the roses.*

into, or on ; as, *πίπτοντα περὶ σφίσι* *falling on themselves.*

¹ But in the more extensive sense of *circum*, *around*, each of these senses seems included.

When joined to an Accusative,¹ it signifies

Around ; as, τούτους ἀγαπᾷ, καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν ἔχει· *he loves these, and has them around him.*

about ; as, περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ναῦς· *about seventy ships.*
towards ; as, ἡ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς εὐσέβεια· *piety towards the Gods.*

against ; as, περὶ τοὺς σαυτοῦ γονέας κακοεργεῖν· *to sin against your parents.*

In Composition it signifies

Around ; as, περιβάλλω, *I throw around* περιπατέω, *I walk around.*

increase ; as, περιτίω, *I very much honour* ; περί-
 λυτος, *very sorrowful.*

excellence ; as, περιγίγνομαι, *I excel* ; περίφρων, *wise.*

11. Ὑπέρ

governs a Genitive and Dative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies

For ; as, ὑπὲρ σοῦ λαλῶ· *I speak for you.*

of, or concerning ; as, ὑπὲρ πασῶν γράψαι οὐκ ἔγχωρεῖ·
there is no room to write of them all.

over ; as, στῆ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς· *and it stood over my head.*

¹ Οἱ περὶ Πλάτωνα· *Plato, or the Platonics* : Οἱ περὶ τὴν φύσιν· *physiologists* : Οἱ περὶ τὴν ποίησιν· *poets* : τὰ περὶ ἐμέ· *my affairs.*

for the sake of ; as, ὑπὲρ εὐδοξίας ἤθελον τοῖς δεινοῖς αὐτοῖς δίδοναι *for the sake of glory they were willing to expose themselves to difficulties.*

by reason of ; as, ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰς τὰ κοινὰ φιλοτιμίας *by reason of your zeal for the public good.*

by, when used in beseeching ; as, λίσσομ' ὑπὲρ Μακάρων *I beseech you by the Gods.*

When joined to an Accusative, it signifies

Beyond, or over ; as, ὑπὲρ τὰ ἑσκαμμένα πηδᾶς *you leap beyond the trench.*

above ; as, ὑπὲρ ἑξήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς *above sixty years old.*

beyond, or contrary to ; as, ὑπὲρ μέρος ἄλλης ἔχουσι *they suffer afflictions beyond their due share.*

In Composition it signifies

For ; as, ὑπερμάχομαι, *I fight for.*

before, or beyond ; as, ὑπερβίω, *I outrun* ; ὑπερβαίνω, *I pass by.*

above ; as, ὑπερίχω, *I rise above* ; ὑπέρθυρον, *a lintel over the door.*

increase ; as, ὑπερμαίνομαι, *I am violently enraged* ; ὑπερασθενής, *extremely weak.*

12. ὑπὸ

is joined to a Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies

By ; as, τύπτομαι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ· *I am struck by him.*

under ; as, τρύβλιον ᾤχετο ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχων· *he went off, having the dish concealed under his arm-pit.*

by reason of ; as, ὑπ' ἐνδείας, οὐκ ἔχω, ὃ, τι ἂν μοι χρήσωμαι· *by reason of my poverty, I have no means of benefiting myself.*

out of, or from ; as, κύμα βοῆ ἐν νῆϊ πίσησι λάβρον ὑπαὶ νεφέων· *a violent wave dashed from the clouds against the swift ship.*

because of ; as, ὑπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδὲ φρονεῖν ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται· *because of this (or him) it is not even in our power to be wise.*

on account of ; as, ὑφ' ἧς δοκοῦσι κύνες ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν διοβλήτων σωμάτων· *on account of which (smell) dogs seem to abstain from bodies struck by lightning.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies

Under ; as, ὑπὸ τῇ λεοντῇ πίθηκος· *an ape concealed under a lion's skin.*

with ; as, ὥς ὑπ' εὐκλείᾳ θάτῃ· *that he may die with glory.*

by ; as, ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμῆναι· *to be vanquished by the Trojans.*

from, or by ; as, ἥ μιν ὑπ' Ἀγχίση τέκε· *who was his mother by Anchises.*

by reason of ; as, ἐχθρόντων αὐτῶν ὑπὸ καύματι· *they having died by reason of the heat.*

on account of; as, ὑπὸ τῇ ποιήσει ἐκγνῆτο· he was praised on account of his poetry.

in; as, ἄλεια κατακρύψας ὑπὸ κόλπῳ· having hidden the cups in her bosom.

When joined to an Accusative, it signifies

Underneath, under; as, τὸν ὑπὲρ γῆς καὶ ὑπὸ γῆν χρυσόν· the gold above the ground and under the ground.

towards, denoting time; as, ὑπὸ τὴν κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου· towards the conclusion of the war.

to; as, αἰσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἰλίου ἦλθε· he was the vilest man that came to Troy.

In Composition it signifies

Under; as, ὑποβάλλω, I cast under.

backward; as, ὑποτροπή, a turning back.

diminution; as, ὑποδεῖδω, I am somewhat afraid; ὑπέρυθρος, reddish.

anything done secretly, and with fraud; as, ὑπέροχομαι· I assail clandestinely; ὑπάγομαι, I am led on by stratagems.

It introduces senses altogether different; as, ὑποκρίνομαι, I dissemble, &c.

OF ACCENTS.

Certain general Rules.

1. If the last syllable be long, the accent will be placed on the penultimate.

The exceptions are as follow :

Ionic cases in the first declension of simple nouns ; as, *Αἰνείτω*.

Attic cases :¹ as, *Μενέλεως, ὅτεω, ὅτεων*·²
and words compounded with *γέλως*· as, *φιλόγελως*.

2. If the last syllable be short, the accent will be placed on the antepenultimate ; as, *φιλάνθρωπος*.

The exceptions are as follow :

Participles of the preterite passive ;³ as, *δεδεγμένος*.

Verbal adjectives in *έος*· as, *οἰστέος*·

Diminutives in *ισκος, ιλος, and ιον*·⁴ as, *νεανίσκος, ναυτίλος, παιδίον*.

Certain nouns ; as, *παρθένος, ὀλίγος, αἰγιαλός, ἀγαθός*.

¹ To this head may be referred *ἀνώγειον, εὐγεως, &c.*

² Unless the nominative is oxytone, and then they have the acute accent on the penultimate ; as, *βασιλεὺς, βασιλέως*.

³ But if they are changed by a figure, the accent is thrown back ; as, *δέγμενος*. See Etym. Mag. on the word *ἀκαχήμενος*.

⁴ But some diminutives in *ιον* have the acute accent on the antepenultimate ; as, *γυναιδίον, πολίχνιον*.

Doric infinitives ; as, *αἰδεῖν* for *αἰδέειν*.

Ionic infinitives ; as, *τραφέμεν* for *τραφείν*.

Poetic words in *οφι* as, *αὐτόφι*, *δακρυόφι*.

Also words compounded with a noun derived from the preterite middle, if the sense is active ; as, *μητροκτόνος*, *a murderer of his mother* ; *πρωτότοκος*, *she who has brought forth her first child* ; but if the sense is passive, they follow the general rule ; as, *μητρόκτονος*, *murdered by one's mother* ; *πρωτότοκος*, *first-born*.

3. A syllable long by nature before a short vowel at the end of a word, and also before one which is long by position, if it has any accent, is circumflexed ; as, *σῶμα*, *κῆρυξ*, *φοῖνιξ*.

4. The circumflex accent is formed from the acute and the grave, by contraction ; as, *ποιεῖς*, *ποιεῖς*.

The acute is formed from the grave and the acute ; as, *ποιεῖτω*, *ποιεῖτω*.

Observation.

The diphthongs *αι* and *οι*, at the end of a word, are considered short with regard to accents ; as, *μοῦσαι*, *ἄνθρωποι* except in contracted syllables ; as, *Λητοῖ* in the pronoun *οἱ* in optatives ; as, *ποιήσαι*, *εἴποι* and in adverbs ; as, *οἶκοι*, *at home* ; *οἷ*, *whither* ; *ποῖ*, *where*, &c.

Of the Accents of Nouns.

In the three first declensions of simple nouns, if the acute accent be on the last syllable, the genitive and dative are circumflexed in all the numbers ; as, *Θεός*, *Θεοῦ*, *Θεῷ*, *Θεῶν*, *Θεοῖς*.

In the other cases the acute remains : as, *θεόν*, *θεοί*, *θεοῦς*.

Although the nominative singular be circumflexed, yet the nominative and accusative dual are never circumflexed; as,

‘Ο νοῦς, in the dual number τὰ νώ· τὸ ὄστουν, τὰ ὄστώ.

If there be an accent on the penultimate, it will remain in all the cases: as, Λόγος, λόγου, λόγῳ. Except μία, from εἷς, which makes in the genitive μιᾶς, in the dative μιᾷ, and also its compounds: likewise ἄμφω, and δύο, which make in the genitive and dative ἀμφοῖν, and δυοῖν.

Nouns compounded with the particles ἀ, ἐν, δὺς, and δι, for the most part throw back their accent; as, ἄγαμος, εὐπαις, δυσεύρετος, δίψυχος.

Nouns also compounded with the prepositions ὑπὸ, ἀντὶ, σὺν, περὶ, and κατὰ as, ὑπαυλος, ἀντίχριστος, σύνδουλος, περίεργος, κατάσκοπος, &c. Or those compounded with nouns; as, φιλόσοφος.

The genitive plural of the first and second declensions has the circumflex upon the last syllable, except in the case of genitives feminine of adjectives which are derived from masculine nouns of the third declension; as,

Μακάριος, μακαρίων.

There are some few exceptions; as, ὁ χλούνης, a rustic, Gen. τῶν χλούνων ὁ χρήστης, an usurer, τῶν χρήστων.

In the Fifth Declension.

1. The acute accent upon the last syllable of the nominative will be on the penultimate of the oblique cases: as,

Τριάς, τριάδος, τριάδι· except in γυναικὶς, γυναικί· οὐδενὸς, οὐδενί· and μηδενὸς, μηδενί·

but if the penultimate be long by nature, it is circumflexed, whenever the last syllable is short or doubtful; as,

Σωτήρ, σωτήρος.

These nouns, δαήρ, ἀνὴρ, θυγάτηρ, πατήρ, εἰνάτης, σωτήρ, Δημήτηρ, throw back the accent in the vocative: as,

ὦ δάερ, ἄνερ, θύγατερ, πάτερ, εἵνατερ, σῶτερ, Δήμητερ· and many words belonging to the first declension of contracted nouns do the same: as,

ὦ Ἀπολλοφάνης, ὦ Ἀπολλόρανης· ὁ συγγενής, ὦ σύγγενες.

2. The nouns μήτηρ and θυγάτηρ, throughout all their cases, except the vocative singular, have the acute accent on the penultimate: as,

Μητέρος, μητέρι, μητέρα· θυγατέρος, θυγατέρι, θυγατράσι· &c. unless they are syncopated; in which case the accent, in the genitives and datives, will be on the last syllable: as,

Μητρὸς, μητρί· θυγατρὸς, θυγατρί.

But in the nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives, of all the numbers, the accent is thrown back after syncope: as,

Θύγατρα, θύγατρε, &c. The accent also is thrown back in the poetic dative ποδισσι.

3. Monosyllables of the fifth declension have the acute accent on the last syllable in the genitive and dative singular, and the dative plural: as,

Τῆς χειρὸς, τῇ χειρί, ταῖς χερσίν.

In the genitive plural, and genitive and dative dual, the last syllable is circumflexed: as, Χειρῶν, χειρῶν.

In the accusative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative, both dual and plural, the penultimate, if it be long by nature, is circumflexed: as,

Χεῖρα, χεῖρε, χεῖρες, χεῖρας.

Except participles of only one syllable; as,
 Θῆς, θέντος, βέντι· ὦν, ὄντος, ὄντι· also the genitives,
 παίδων, Τρώων, πάντων, δάδων, δμῶων, θάων, ὦτων,
 φῶτων (*lights*): for circumflexed monosyllables
 keep the accent upon the first syllable.

Thus πᾶσι from πᾶν· so also τίς interrogative has the
 accent on the first syllable in all its cases: but τίς in-
 definite, and enclitic, has the accent always on the latter
 syllable, except where it loses it altogether by reason of
 the inclination.

Vocatives in εὔ, and οἰ, are circumflexed: as,
 ᾧ βασιλεῦ, ᾧ Αἰητοῖ, ᾧ Γοργοῖ.

4. Substantives of the third and fourth declensions
 of contracted nouns have the accent on the last syllable:
 as,

Αἰητῶ, αἰδῶς· βασιλεὺς, Τυδεύς.

Of the Accents of Pronouns.

The acute on the last syllable of the nominative will
 remain so in the dative and accusative singular; as,

Ἐγῶ, ἐμοῖ, ἐμέ· In the genitive singular, and
 throughout the whole of the plural number, it is
 changed into the circumflex; as,

Ἐμοῦ, ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς· In the whole of the
 dual it is thrown back; as, Σφῶϊ, νῶϊ, νῶϊν.

The pronouns οὗτος, αὐτός, and ἐκεῖνος, follow the form
 of nouns.

When γι is added by the figure paragoge, the accent
 is thrown back; as,

Ἐγωγε, ἔμοιγε· In Attic words, where ι is added by
 paragoge, the acute accent is placed on the last
 syllable; as οὗτοσί.

Pronouns affected by both paragoge and syncope,
 have the acute accent on the penultimate; as, Ἐμέθεν.

As also those which are changed by the Ionic dialect ; as, *Ἡμεῖς, ἡμέας*.

In the dative plural *ἡμῖν*, the circumflex is sometimes changed into the acute accent ; as, *ἡμίν* and the last syllable is made short.

Of the Accents of Verbs.

If the last syllable is short, the accent will be on the antepenultimate ; as, *τύπτομαι*.

If long, on the penultimate ; as, *τυπτεύσθην*.

Exceptions.

In the singular number of the second future active the last syllable is circumflexed, therefore the penultimate throughout the other numbers is circumflexed ; as, *τυπεῖτον, τυποῦμεν, &c.*

The same also takes place in the middle voice, whenever the penultimate is long by nature before a short final syllable ; as, *τυποῦμαι, τυπεῖται*.

First futures of the fifth conjugation have the circumflex on the last syllable ; as, *σπερῶ* therefore in the middle the penultimate is circumflexed ; as, *σπερούμαι*.

And in the Doric dialect all first futures have the circumflex on the last syllable ; as, *τυψῶ*.

But when *σ* is added by the Æolic dialect, the accent is thrown back ; as, *ὄρσω*.

The Participles of the Second Aorist Active, and of Preterites in *ως*, and those also which end in *εις*, have the accent on the last syllable : as,

Τυπῶν, τετυφῶς, τετυπῶς, τυφθεῖς, τυπείς.

In the Second Future the last syllable is circumflexed ; as, *τυπῶν*.

When the acute accent is on the penultimate of participles in the masculine, it will be also on the penultimate of the same words in the neuter; as, *Ποιῶν, ποιέον*.

These three imperatives, *ἔλθε, come, εὑρε, find, and εἰπὲ, tell*, have the accent on the last syllable: in the imperative of the second aorist middle the last syllable is circumflexed; as, *Πῖθοῦ, τραποῦ*.

Monosyllables, if compounded, take the acute accent on the penultimate, in the imperative mood; as, *Ἀπόδος*.

In the infinitive of both the passive aorists the penultimate is circumflexed; as, *Τυφῆναι, τυπήναι*.

The last syllable of the second aorist, and second future active, is circumflexed; as, *τυπεῖν*.

In the singular number of the subjunctive mood, the last syllable is circumflexed: as, *Τυφῶ, τυφῆς, τυῶ, τυῆς*.

In the dual and plural the penultimate is circumflexed: as, *Τυπήτον, τυπῶμεν, &c.*

The infinitives of the first aorist active, of all preterites, of the second aorist middle, and of the present tense of verbs in *μι*, take the acute on the penultimate: as, *Ἀναγκάσαι, τετυφέναι, τετύφθαι, τετυπέναι, τυπέσθαι, τυθέναι*.

Unless the penultimate be long by nature, in which case it is circumflexed; as, *Πεφίλῃσθαι, ἀκούσαι*.

In contracted verbs, the syllable formed by contraction is circumflexed, unless some one of the foregoing rules forbids it.

In the third person plural of the present tense of verbs in *μι*, the penultimate is circumflexed; as,

Τίθεισι, διδοῦσι, ἰστᾶσι, ζυγγῦσι except *εἰσι*, from *εἰμι*, *I am*.

Of the Accents of Prepositions.

All prepositions, which admit an accent, take it on the last syllable, unless they are put after the cases they govern, and are not followed by an adjective, for in that case the accent is thrown back: as,

Ειρήνης περί, concerning peace.

Πέρι also, when used for *περισσῶς*, throws back its accent.

But the prepositions *ἀνὰ* and *διὰ* never throw back the accent, in order to preserve the distinction between them and the vocative *ἄνα* from *ἄναξ*, a king, and the accusative *Δία* from *Δις*, Jupiter.

Of the Accents of Adverbs.

Adverbs derived from the genitive plural of adjectives, retain the accent of their primitives: as,

Αἰσχυρῶν, αἰσχυρῶς· καλῶν, καλῶς· βραδείων, βραδέως, &c.

Adverbs in *θεν*, *θι*, *σε*, *σι*, retain the accent of the nouns from which they are derived: as,

Θεόθεν, from *θεός*· *οὐρανόθι*, and *οὐρανόσει*, from *οὐρανός*· *οἰκοθεν*, and *οἰκοθι*, from *οἶκος*, a house.

Attic adverbs take the accent on the last syllable; as, *Νυνί*, *ἐνθαδί*.

Of the Accents of Conjunctions.

The conjunction *ἄρα*, when it is interrogative, has the circumflex on the penultimate; when expressive of inference, the acute: as, *ἄρα*, *therefore*.

The following have no accent, *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰς, ἐς, ἐν, ἐκ, ἐξ, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, εἰ, ὥς*. But *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*, for *αὐτός, αὕτη, οὗτοι, αὗται*, and *ὁ* for *τοῦτο*, are accented; and *οὐ*, or

οὐκ, when it concludes a sentence, or is a sentence of itself: so also ὡς when used for οὕτως, or when put after the substantive to which it refers; as, Οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὡς.

In declinable words, whenever the last syllable is thrown away by Apostrophe, the accent, which would have been on the last syllable, is thrown back on the penultimate: in indeclinable words, it is entirely lost; as, Τέρπν' ἔπαθον Ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆϊ.

ENCLITIC WORDS.

An enclitic word is that which transfers its accent to the final syllable of the word preceding, to which it gives the acute: as, Ἡκουτά τινος.

The enclitics are, in the first place, The indefinite τὶς, in all its cases; and the Attic words τοῦ, τῷ, used for τινός, τινί, but the interrogative τίς has the acute accent on the first syllable.

Secondly, The pronouns μοῦ, μοί, μέ, σοῦ, σοί, σέ, οὖ, εἰ, ἔ, σφῶ, σφωέ, σφῆ, σφίσι, together with all those variations of them which are made by different dialects: as, Μεῦ, σεῦ, νῖν, μῖν, &c.—But after the conjunctions ἔνεκα, or οὕνεκα, and some others, and the disjunctive ἤ, they seldom transfer their accent.

Thirdly, The verbs εἰμι and φημι, in all the persons of the present indicative, except the second singular, and the Ionic ἔασι, as,

Ἀνθρωπὸς εἰμι· Τοῦτό ἐστι χεῖρονος κάλλιον· Ἡ καλή, φασι, λαβέτω.

Fourthly, The adverbs ποτὲ, ποθὲ, ποῦ, πῶς, πῶ, πῇ, when used indefinitely, and having the accent on the last syllable. But if they are used interrogatively, they have the accent on the penultimate, and do not transfer it.

Fifthly, The two copulative conjunctions, *κα* and *τε*.
And expletives without number, *ῥα, γε, νυ, νυν, περ, τοι,*
&c.

Enclitics incline, that is, transfer their accent to the preceding word, when the preceding word has either

1. The acute on the antepenultimate : as,

Ἀνθρωπός τις or

2. The circumflex on the penultimate, the last syllable being short : as, *Σῶμά τι* or

3. When a monosyllable goes before, which has no accent of its own : as, *Οὗ τι ἀπόβλητα*

Or when a preceding enclitic has lost its accent : as,
Ἰατρεῖαι γὰρ τινές εἰσι

Or when it has transferred it : as, *Σῆμά τινές φασι*.

Enclitics, however, lose their accent, when the preceding word has either

1. The acute on the penultimate : as, *Λόγος σου* or

2. The circumflex on the last syllable : as, *Ὅρῳ σε* or

3. The acute on the last syllable : as, *Ἀγαθόν τι*.

But when they begin a sentence, they neither lose, nor transfer their accent : as,

Σὲ τὸν σκυθρωπὸν, &c.

The Verb Ἔστί,

1. Has the acute on the first syllable, when it begins a sentence, or is put immediately after the adverbs, *οὐκ, ὡς, καί, εἰ, ἀλλὰ,* and *τοῦτο*.

2. It loses its accent after a word which has either the acute, or the circumflex, on the last syllable : as, *Ἐξμῆς ἐστί*.

3. It retains its accent on the last syllable, when the preceding word has the acute on the penultimate, or the circumflex on the penultimate, the last syllable being long by position : as,

Λόγος ἐστὶ φοῖνιξ ἐστὶ.

4. But it transfers its accent, if the preceding word has the circumflex on the penultimate, the last syllable being short : as,

Φαῦλός ἐστι.

Or if the acute be on the antepenultimate : as,

Ἀνθρώπος ἐστι.

The compounds of εἰμι throw back the accent : as,

Πάρεμι, πάρεστι, πάρεσμεν, &c.

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

1. Prothesis is the addition of a letter or syllable to the beginning of a word : as,

Τεταγών, for ταγών, from τάζω, *I lay hold of* ;
σμηκρός, *small*, for μικρός.

2. Aphæresis is, when a letter or syllable is taken away from the beginning of a word : as,

Ὀργή, for ἰοργή, *a festival*.

3. Syncope takes away a letter or syllable from the middle of a word : as,

Ἐγεντο, for ἐγένετο, *he was born*.

4. Epenthesis is, when a letter or syllable is inserted into the middle of a word : as,

Ἐλαβε, for ἔλαβε, *he received* ; ἐκπέτερος, for ἐκπέ-
τερος, *which of the two*.

5. Apocope takes away from the end of a word : as,

Δῶ, for δῶμα, *a house* ;

Πηγεῖα, for Πηγεῖαν, *Neptune* ;

Βεῖ, for βεῖαν.

Et Gr. Gr.

6. Paragoge is, when something is added to the last syllable: as,

Ἦσθα, for ἦς, *thou wast*;

Ἐτύπτεσκε, for ἔτυπτε, *he did strike*.

7. Metaplasmus is the change of the last syllable in the same case: as,

Κλαδί, for κλάδω, *to a branch*.

But a Metaplasm generally speaking is any change in a word, by poetic licence.

8. Antithesis (which some call ἀντίστοιχος) is a change of a letter: as,

Πόρσω, for πόρρω, *at a distance*.

Θάλαττα, for θάλασσα, *the sea*.

9. Metathesis is a change in the position of the letters: as,

Ἐρξω, for ῥέξω, *I will do*;

Ἐπραθον, for ἔπαρθον, from πέρθω, *I lay waste*;

Ἐδρακον, for ἔδαρκον, from δέρκω, *I see*;

Κρατερός, for κρατερός, *strong*;

Κάστος, for κρατός, *strength*.

10. Synaloepha is a certain cutting off of one vowel before another in different words: as,

Τάμα, for τὰ ἐμὰ, *mine*;

Τοῦνομα, for τὸ ὄνομα, *the name*;

Θοιμάτιον, for τὸ ἱμάτιον, *the clothing*;

ὦ ἔταν, for ὦ ἔταν, *O friend, or friends*.

11. Anadiplosis (that is, reduplication) is the repetition of the first and second syllables: as,

Κεκάμωσι, for κάμωσι.

Ἀταρτηρός, for ἀτηρός.

Ἐτήτυμον, for ἔτυμον.

PROSODY,

OR THE

RULES OF VERSIFICATION.

It seems unnecessary to explain what is a foot, what is time, what a syllable, and what scanning. These we pass over, conceiving them to be already known to the learner from the prosody of the Latin language. In this place let youths only bear in mind that *ε* and *ο* are short; that *η*, and *ω*, with all diphthongs, are long by nature; and that *α*, *ι*, and *υ* are doubtful.

To scanning, among the Greeks, belong Apostrophus, Synecphonesis, Diæresis, and Cæsura.

1. Apostrophus is, when *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, *αι*, *οι* are cut off, the following word beginning with a vowel or diphthong. But this the Greeks either omit or observe, according to the nature of the verse; as,

᾽Ω γύναι, ἥ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος νημερτὲς εἶπες. Homer.

O lady, most true indeed is this which thou hast spoken.

Frequently, too, vowels and diphthongs are cut off before consonants: as,

Παρ' μὲν οἱ ἄρ'ια κεῖται, ὅσα δρυὸς ἄκρα φέρονται.

Near him are all the fruits, which the trees bear in their season.

Sometimes the first vowel of the following word is cut off: as,

᾽Ω ἄγαθ', O good man;

᾽Ω ἄναξ, O king;

᾽Ω ἄνθρωπε, O man;

For ᾗ ἄγαθ', ᾗ ἄναξ, ᾗ ἄνθρωπε.

2. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Συνίησις} \\ \text{Σύζευξις} \end{array} \right\} \text{Synecphonesis}^1 \text{ is the contraction of two syllables into one : as,}$

Χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ ἐλίσσεται πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς·

With a golden sceptre, and besought all the Greeks. Homer.

3. Diæresis is, when two syllables are formed from the division of one : as,

Παῖς, for παῖς· εὐφρων, for εὐφρων, benevolent.

4. Cæsura is when, after a complete foot, at the end of a word, a short syllable is made long : and this in Greek verse takes place after the first, second, third, fourth, and even the fifth foot.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of doubtful vowels is determined in ten ways :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. By Position : | 6. By Derivation : |
| 2. By one vowel coming before another : | 7. By Composition : |
| 3. By Accent : | 8. By Increase : |
| 4. By Contradiction : | 9. By Rule : |
| 5. By Dialect : | 10. By Example or Authority. |

¹ Or Synæresis ; as, *τείχεϊ, τεῖχεα*—*Crisis τεῖχεα, τεῖχῃ.*

1. *Position.*

A short vowel before two consonants, or a double one, either in the same word, or in different words, is long by position.

Sometimes however Σ is cut off, and the rule relating to position is not carried into effect: as,

Ἦρῃ ἐσπερίῃ κρώζει πολύφωνο [ς] κορώνῃ.

At eventide the loud raven croaks. Aratus.

This is sometimes found in Latin poetry: as, in a line quoted by Cicero from Aratus:

Delphinus jacet haud nimio lustratu [s] nitore.

A short vowel before a mute, followed by a liquid, is made common.

2. *One vowel before another.*

Long vowels, and diphthongs, may be made short at pleasure, provided that the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong.

A short vowel before a long one, or before a diphthong, is short, unless it be made long by poetic licence.

3. *Accent.*

The last syllable is short, when the penultimate is circumflexed: as, *μούσα*.

If the penultimate, being long by nature, has the acute accent, the doubtful vowel in the last syllable is made long: as, *ἡ ᾠρᾶ, the hour.*

When a masculine noun, ending in *ρος*, or *ος* pure, has the accent on the antepenultimate, the feminine of it is long in the last syllable : as, ἅγιος, ἅγιά.

Every circumflexed syllable is long by nature : as, πῦρ, *fire*.

4. *Contraction.*

Every syllable, made from a contraction, is long ; as, ἰβόας, ἰβόᾱ.

5. *Dialect.*

A { Doric, changed from *η*, is long : as, Τομά for τὸμῆ, *a cutting*.
 Æolic is short : as, Νύμφᾱ for νύμφῃ.
 Ionic is short in the penultimates of the preterite, and in the third person plural of verbs passive : as, Γέγαᾱ for γέγηκα.
 And τετύφαται for τετυμμένοι εἰσί.

But *α*, when inserted by the Ionic dialect into verbs in *αω*, and preceded by a long syllable, is made long ; as also in the Ionic third person of verbs in *μι* as, τιθείωσι.

6. *Derivation.*

Words derived from others have generally the same quality as their primitives : as,

Νικάω, *I conquer* ;

Νίκη, *victory* ;

Ὁ νικητής, *a conqueror*.

7. *Composition.*

Compound words generally keep the quantity of the simple ones : as,

Ἥ τιμή, honor ;

Ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀτιμος, dishonored.

Α, the privative particle, is made short in composition : as,

**Ατιμος, dishonored ;*

Ἀκλεής, inglorious.

But it is often made long by reason of two short syllables immediately following : as,

Δαΐε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε, καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ,

*She lighted up the unwearied fire from his helmet,
and his shield. IL. ε. 4.—IL. ο. 598.*

The particles also *δα*, *ζα*, *ἄρι*, *ἔρι*, *βρι*, *δὺς*, when found in composition, are made short.

8. *The Increase of Nouns.*

Α, in the increasing syllable of the fifth declension, is short

1. In neuter nouns in *α*, *ας*, and *αρ* as,

Σῶμα, a body ;

Κρέας, flesh ;

Νέκταρ, nectar.

2. In feminine, and masculine nouns, in *ας* as,

Ἥ Παλλὰς, Pallas ;

Ὁ μέλας, black.

3. In nouns in ψ as,

Ἄραψ, —βος and in many in ξ as,
Κόλαξ, —κος, *a flatterer*.

4. In masculine, and feminine nouns, in $\alpha\rho$ and $\lambda\varsigma$ as,

Ὁ μάκαρ, *blessed* ;

Ἡ ἅλς, *the sea*.

Except *ψάρ*, *ψαρός*, *a starling*.

The genitive in *ανος* is long, as is evident from the accent : as,

Τιτάν, *τιτᾶνος* except *τάλανος* and *μέλανος*.

The penultimate of the dative plural in syncopated nouns is short : as,

Πατρᾷσι, *ἀνδραῖσι*, *μητρᾷσι*.

I, in the increasing syllable, is short :

1. In nouns of the neuter gender : as,

Τὸ μέλι, *μέλιτος*.

2. In barytone nouns, both masculine and feminine, in $\omega\varsigma$, $\iota\delta\omega\varsigma$, and $\iota\tau\omega\varsigma$ as, *ἔρις*, *ἐρίδος*.3. In oxytone nouns feminine in $\iota\delta\omega\varsigma$ as,

Ἡ πατρίς, *πατρίδος*.

I, in the increasing syllable, is long :

1. In nouns feminine and masculine, which have two terminations in the nominative : as,

Δελρίς and *δελφίν*, *δελφίνος* *ἄκτις*, and *ἄκτιν*, *ἄκτινος*.

2. In monosyllables : as,

Ὁ or *ἡ θιν*, *θινός*, *the shore* ;

Ἡ ριν, *the nose* ;

Ἡ ὤν, or *ὶς*, *a string* ;

Ὁ λῆς, or *λῶν*, Gen. *λῆος*, *a lion* ;

Λῆς, *λιτὸς*, *a linen cloth*.

Also *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a *bird*, has the penultimate long, and *εὐκνήμιδες*, a word of frequent occurrence in Homer : but in *Δις*, *Διὸς*, *Jupiter*, it is short.

I, in the increasing syllable of nouns in *ιξ*, and *ψ*, is very frequently short : as,

Ἡ θριξ, *τριχὸς*, *hair* ;

Ἡ χερνίψ, *χέρνιβος*, a *vessel to wash the hands in*.

T, in the increasing syllable, is short :

1. In nouns of one syllable in *υς* as,

Ὁ μῦς, a *mouse*, *μῦός*.

2. In neuter nouns in *υ* as, *τὸ γόνυ*, *γόνυος*, the *knee*.

3. In paroxytone, oxytone, and circumflexed nouns, in *υς* and *υρ* : as, *ὁ νέκυς*, *νέκυος*, a *dead body* ; *ὁ μάρτυρ*, *μάρτυρος*, a *witness*.

Nouns in *υν*, which also end in *υς*, are long : as,

Φόρκυς, and *Φόρκυν*, *Φόρκυνος*, *Phorcys*.

Nouns ending in *ξ* and *ψ* have generally the increasing syllable short : as,

Ὁνξ, *ὄνυχος*, a *talon* ;

Χάλυψ, *χάλυβος*, *steel*.

Except *Γρύψ*, *γρύπς*, a *griffin* ;

Γύψ, *γυψός*, a *vulture*.

The Quantity of Verbs.

An unchangeable vowel will have the same quantity in the imperfect, both in the active and passive voice, in all the moods, and also in the participles, which it has in the present tense : as,

Κρίνω, *I judge*, *ἐκρίνον*, *κρίνομαι*, *ἐκρίνόμεν*, *κρίνόμενος* where the syllable *κρί* is long.

Verbs in *ύνω* have the penultimate long in the present and imperfect: as,

Μολύνω, I defile.

Verbs in *άνω* have the penultimate short, except *ικάνω*, and *κίχάνω*.

Verbs in *ύω* and *ίω* may be considered to have the penultimate common.

Quantity in Futures and Aorists.

The quantity in the futures and aorists is sufficiently evident from the formation of the verbs. It is observed, however, that the first aorist in the third and fourth conjugation has the penultimates, *α*, *ι*, or *υ*, short, whenever they are short in the future.

The same is observed in verbs in *άω*, unless *ρ*, or a vowel, precedes *α*, in which case *α* is long.

Quantity in the Preterites.

If a doubtful vowel be short in the first future, or first aorist, it is also short in the preterite, both active and passive, and in the first aorist, and first future passive, through all the moods: as,

Γελάω, γελάσσω, γεγέλακα, I laugh.

The third person plural of the preterite in *ασι* is always long: as,

Οὐκ ἀγαθόν· Κῆρες δὲ παρεστήκασι μέλαιнай.

It is not good; but the black Fates stand near.

The feminine participle of the first aorist in *ασα* is long.

Quantity of Verbs in μι.

The reduplication peculiar to verbs in μι, unless position requires it to be otherwise, is short.

Α, of the second conjugation, is every where short, except in the third person of the present indicative, the subjunctive, and the participles of the active voice.

Τ, of the fourth conjugation, is made long in the singular number of the active voice. In the dual and plural, except in the third person plural, and in all the passive and middle voice, it is short.

In the singular of the imperative mood, in words of more than two syllables, the υ is short: as,

Κέκλυθι νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο hear now me also. Hom.

In dissyllables it is long: as,

Κλυθὲς μευ, Ἀργυρότοξες hear me, god of the silver bow. Hom.

9. RULE.

Of the first and middle syllables of Nouns.

A doubtful vowel coming before another, whether short or long, is not necessarily short, as in Latin.

Α in a superlative is always short: as, *Σοφώτατος*.

Oxytone nouns in ια, which have the last syllable long, have the penultimate short: as, *Σοφῖα*.

Except *ἀνία*, sorrow; *κονία*, dust; *καλία*, a nest; *ῥομία*, a fishing-line; *ἀργία*, sloth; *στία*, a pebble; which more frequently have the penultimate long.

I is short

1. In diminutives in *ιον* as, *Κοράσιον*, a little boy.
2. In neuter comparatives used by Ionic writers : as, *ἡδιον*, *sweeter* : but in the Attic dialect it is long : as,
Ξὺν ἀνδράσιν κάλλιον, ἢ κενῆς, κρατεῖν
It is more honorable to rule a populous, than an empty, country. Soph. *Œdip. Tyr.* 55.
3. In many adjectives in *ιος* as, *Ἄξιος*, *worthy*.
4. In many nouns in *ος* as, *Βίος*, *Βίωτος*, *life*.
5. In adjectives signifying possession, and matter, ending in *ιος* as, *ἀνθρώπιος*, *belonging to man* ; *λίθινος*, *made of stone*.
6. In those also which signify the seasons : as,
Εἰαρινός, *belonging to the spring* ; *Θερινός*, *belonging to the summer* :

but in the Ionic dialect it is made long : as,

*Ἡματ' ὀπωρινῷ, ὅτε λαβρότατον χέει ὕδωρ
 Ζεύς* ———

In the autumnal season, when Jupiter pours down the violent rain. Il. π. 385.

T in pronouns is long : as,

Τμεῖς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς.

In nouns of more than two syllables in *ύνη*, and *ύτης*, *υ* is short : as,

Γηθοσύνη, *joy* ;

Βραδύτης, *slowness* ;

Γλυκύτης, *sweetness*.

10. *Example, or Authority.*

The last way of determining the quantity of a syllable is *Example; or Authority*, and that is the best, the surest, and the easiest; which the reading of the Poets will furnish much more readily than any number of rules.

Of final syllables.

Words ending in *α* are short; as, ἡ τράπεζα, *a table*;
Also, μαῖα, μοῖρα, τύπασα, τέτυπα, ἦα.

The following are long:

- I. 1. Nouns in *εα* as, θία, *a spectacle*.
2. in *δα* and *θα* and commonly in *ρα*.
3. in *εια*, derived from verbs in *εύω* as, Προφητεία.
4. in *ια* except Δία, μή, πότνια.

II. Words of more than two syllables in *αια* as, Σεληναία, *the moon*.

III. Nouns in *ρα*, when a diphthong does not go before: as, Χαρά, *joy*.

IV. Articles in the dual number, and feminine gender: as, τᾶ.

V. The vocative of nouns in *ας*, of the first declension: as, ὦ Αἰνεία.

VI. The dual of the first and second declension.

VII. Vocatives as used by the Poets: as, ὦ Πολυδάμει.

VIII. The Doric *Α* in the genitive case; as, Τοῦ Αἰνεία, for Αἰνείου, and wherever it is put for *η*.

Words ending in *αν* are short: as, Τράπεζαν, ἔτυψαν, μέλαινα.

Et. Gr. Gr.

The exceptions are as follow: 1. *πᾶν*, unless it is compounded: masculine nouns in *αν* as,

Τιτᾶν and adverbs; as, *περᾶν*, *beyond*; *λίαν*, *very*.

2. *Αν* in the first declension; as,

Αἰνῆαν and in the second declension, if it has the acute accent on the penultimate: as,

Φιλίαν and *αν* for *ων* as, *Νυμφᾶν*.

Words ending in *αρ* are short: as,

Νέκταρ, *ὄναρ*, *αὐτάρ* (but), *ἄφαρ*.

The monosyllables *καρ* and *ψαρ* are long.

Words ending in *ας* are long: as,

Αἰνείας, *ταῖς*, *μούσας*, *ὁ Αἴας*, *τύψας*.

The exceptions are as follow: 1. Sometimes accusatives plural, which in Doric writers are found short: as,

Ἦ καλὰς ἄμμε ποῶν ἐλελήθει βῶκος αἰοιδάς.

Truly we knew not what fine songs the shepherd could compose. Theoc. Idyl. 10, 38.

2. Feminine nouns in *ας* as, *λαρπᾶς*.

3. Masculines: as, *ὁ μέλας*, *μέγαῖς*.

4. Neuters: as, *τὸ σέλας*, *light*.

5. Also adverbs: as, *Ἐκᾶς*, *ἀτρέμας*.

6. Accusatives plural of the fifth declension of simple nouns: as, *τιτᾶνας*.

7. Also the second person singular of the first aorist, and of the preterite, active: as, *Ἔτυψας*, *τίτυφας*.

Words ending in *ι* are short: as, *Μίλι*, *ἔτι*, *βήρι*.

The following are long: 1. Adverbs and pronouns which receive an additional syllable by the figure *Paragoge*: as, *Νυνί*, *οὐτοσί*.

2. Also the Attic ϵ used in the place of ϵ or α as,

Ὅδε for ὀδέ.

Ταυτί for ταυτά.

3. Also $\kappa\rho\iota$ and the names of letters : as, $\Xi\iota$, $\pi\tau\iota$.

Words ending in $\iota\nu$ are short : as,

Ἡάλιν, ἔριν, μῖν, ᾠν, τῖν, τεῖν and those syllables to which ν is added : as, τύπτουσιν, ἔστιν.

Πρὶν is common : as,

Τὸ πρὶν ἐπ' εἰρήνης, πρὶν ἔλθεῖν υἱας Ἀχαιῶν

Formerly in time of peace, before the sons of the Greeks came. Il. χ, 156.

Nouns of two terminations : as,

Ῥιν, λῖν, δελφιν, ἀκτῖν, are long.

Words ending in $\iotaς$ are short : as,

Πόλις, ἔρις ἔριδος, τυραννίς τυραννίδος, τίς, δῖς, τρεῖς, with adverbs of that kind.

When the increasing syllable in the oblique cases is long, the same is long in the nominative : as, ῥίς, δελφίς, ὄρνις, κημίς, σφραγίς, and κληίς.

Words ending in υ are short : as, $\Sigma\upsilon$, δάκρυ, γλυκύ.

The following are long : 1. The fictitious adverbs υ and $\gamma\rho\upsilon$.

2. Names of letters : as, $\mu\upsilon$, $\nu\upsilon$.

3. The third person singular of the fourth conjugation in $\mu\iota$, in the imperfect, and second aorist : as, ἔδϋ, ἔφϋ.

Words ending in $\upsilon\nu$ are short : as,

Πολύν, βραδύν, and the conjunctions σϋν, τοίνϋν.

The following are long : 1. Circumflexed words : as

$N\upsilon\nu$, $\rho\omega\omega$, $\mu\upsilon\nu$, &c.

2. Dicatalectic nouns, that is, those which have two terminations in the nominative: as, φόρκυς and φόρκυν.

3. Nouns which in the nominative have υς long: as, ἰλὺς, *mud*, ἰχὺς, *a fish*.

4. The first person of the imperfect of verbs in μι· as, εἰζεύγυν.

Words ending in υρ are long: as,

Ὁ ψίθυρ, *a whisper*; τὸ πῦρ, *fire*; which, however, is short in the oblique cases.

Words ending in υς are short: as,

Βαθὺς, *deep*; βαρὺς, *heavy*; κόρυς, *a helmet*.

The following are long: 1. Κώμυς (κώμυθος), *a bundle of hay*: ἀρκὺς, ἀχλὺς and monosyllables; as, μῦς.

2. Participles in υς: as, Ζευγνὺς.

3. Nouns declined by ος pure: as, ἰλὺς: but in ἰχθὺς the υ is doubtful.

POETIC LICENCE.

These are the rules most deserving of remark, concerning the quantity of syllables: but the licence of the Poets is almost endless, who sometimes make long syllables short, and short ones long, as if compelled by the necessity of the metre: and sometimes they make a doubtful vowel both long and short in the same word, and in the same verse: as,

Ἄρεϊ, Ἄρεϊ, βροτολοιγὲ, μαιαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλήτα·

O Mars, Mars, slayer of men, blood-stained, destroyer of forts.

POETIC FIGURES.

1. Systole (that is, contraction, or shortening,) is when a long syllable is made short : as,

Ἴν' ἐγείρομεν ὄζυν' Ἀργῆα·

That we may excite fierce Mars.

2. Ectasis (that is, extension, or diastole,) is a figure which makes a short syllable long : as,

Δῖς, μὴ Ὀδυσσεῖα πολέιορον οἶκαδ' ἰκίεσθαι·

Grant that Ulysses, the destroyer of cities, may never return home.

3. Synecphonesis, of which we have already spoken in treating of the rules of scanning.

4. Catalexis (that is, termination), in which the concluding syllable is wanting to complete the metre : this is frequently used in Iambics and Trochaics, as are also the two following : as,

Μάρτυρες, σοφώτατοι. Pindar.

5. Brachycatalexis, in which two final syllables, that is, an entire foot, are wanting : as,

Ζεῦ, τεινὴ γὰρ ὤραι. Pindar.

6. Hypercatalexis, (that is, a superabundant termination,) in which there is a syllable redundant beyond the proper number of feet : as, *Ἐν ἀμέρᾳ φασινὸν ἄστρον.*

7. Enallage, in which one foot is put for another : as when a spondee occupies the fifth place, in which case the verses are called spondaic : as,

Ἀμφότερον, βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθός, κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής.

8. Dialysis, (that is, a separation,) in which a word placed at the end of a line, is so divided, that one part is in the preceding verse, the other in the beginning of the verse following : as,

Οὐδ' ἀπῆλθε νῖν, ἀλ—

λ' ἤρως, ἐπ' ἀκταῖσι θορῶν.

TABLES OF THE DIALECTS.

The Greek language has four dialects, or principal ways of speaking, corresponding to the number of the principal nations of Greece, which vary in some things from the common language, namely, the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Æolic; besides which, the Poets had a dialect and idiom peculiar to themselves: all which, as far as relates to the terminations of the parts of speech, will be found subjoined in the tables which follow.

The variations, however, in the other portions of words being so numerous, that they can scarcely be all comprised in any set of rules, it may be sufficient briefly to explain the more remarkable peculiarities of each.

1. The Attics change

σ into ξ· as, ξὺν for σύν

σσ into ττ· as, θαλάττα for θαλάσσα·

σ into ρ· as, ἄρρην for ἄρσιν, a male:

η into ει· as, τύπτει for τύπη·

And they make very frequent use of contractions.

2. The Ionics put

η for α; as, φιλή for φίλια, *friendship*:

ε for α; as, γελέω for γέλαω, *I laugh*:

and on the contrary, α for ε; as, τάνω for τέμνω, *I cut*.

And they do not use contracted words, but upon all occasions resolve syllables as much as possible.

Of the consonants, they put κ for π· as, κως for πῶς.

And the smooth mutes for the aspirates: as,

ἄπαιρῶμαι for ἀφαιρῶμαι.

They abstain altogether from contractions, resolve diphthongs, and take away the aspirate breathing : as,

**Ἥλιος* for ἥλιος, *the sun*.

3. The Dorics use

for η̣ as, φάμα for φήμη, *fame* :
 for ε̣ as, πιάζω for πιέζω, *I press* :
 γα for γε̣ as, ἔγωγα for ἔγωγε̣ :
 for ω̣ as, μουσᾶν for μουσῶν, *of the muses* :
 πρᾶτος for πρῶτος, *first* :
 for ει̣ as, κλεῖδας for κλειῖδας, *keys*.

η̣ for α̣ as, ζῆν for ζᾶν and for ει̣ as, κοσμῆν for κοσμεῖν.
 ω̣ for ου̣ as, μῶσα for μουῖτα, *song* : ὠνεκα for οὔνεκα,
wherefore.

αι̣ for ει̣ as, αἶθε for εἶθε, *O that ! would that !*

ευ̣ for ου̣ as, ἀλεῦμαι for ἀλοῦμαι, *I shall leap*.

οι̣ for ου̣ as, τύπτουσα for τύπτουσα.

ο̣ for ου̣ as, λύκος for λύκους.

Of the consonants, they use σδ̣ for ζ̣ as, συρίσδω for συρίζω.

σ̣ for θ̣ as, σεδ̣ς for θεός̣.

κ̣ for τ̣ as, πόκα, ὄκκα, for πότε, and ὄτε, *once upon a time*.

And on the contrary, τ̣ for κ̣ as, τῆνος for κῆνος, *he*.

4. The Æolians use

ω̣ for ο̣ as, κῶρος for κόρος, *a boy* : and on the contrary, ο̣ for ω̣ as, ἔρος for ἔρω̣ς, *love*.

ε̣ for α̣ as, θέσος for θάρσος, *boldness*.

αι̣ς for α̣ς as, καλαῖς for καλᾶς, *good* (p. f.).

Of the consonants, they use ππ̣ for μμ̣ as,

**Ὀππατα* for ὀμματα, *eyes*.

And β̣ before ρ̣ as, βράκος for ράκος, *a torn garment*.

The Æolians throw back the accent upon the first syllable : as, *κάλος* for *καλός*.

They also reject the aspirate breathing : as,
Ἥλιος for *ἥλιος*.

And instead of *ι* they double the consonant following :
 as, *σπέερω* for *σπείρω*, *χέερες* for *χίμαιρες*.

The Poets not only have a dialect peculiar to themselves, but they also use an intermixture of dialects. Homer, who writes principally in the Ionic, intermixes with it all the rest, except the Doric : Pindar, who uses principally the Doric, unites with it the other dialects also : Aristophanes, as also Euripides, Sophocles, and Æschylus, who write chiefly in the Attic dialect, use occasionally the Doric, as in the choruses and odes.

VARIATION OF DIALECTS *in the Terminations of*
Words.

PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE.

Masc.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
	N. G. D. A.	NA. GD.	N. G. D. A.
Com.	ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ, τόν.	τῶ, τοῖν.	οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τούς.
	τοῖο I.	τοῖν I.	τοῖσι I. A.
	τῷ } D.		τῶς D.
	τεῦ } D.		τοῖς D.
	τέω P.		τοῖσδεσι P.
			τοῖσδεσσι P.

Fem.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Com.	ἡ, τῆς, τῇ, τήν.	ταῖ, ταῖν.	αἱ, τῶν, ταῖς, τάς.
	ἃ, τὰς, τᾷ, τὰν, D.		ταῖ, τᾶν, D.
			τάων Æ.
			τῆς & τῇσι I. A.

Neut.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Com.	τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ, τό.	τῶ, τοῖν.	τὰ, τῶν, τοῖς, τά.
	τοῖο I.	τοῖν I.	τάων Æ.
	τῷ } D.		τοῖσι I. A.
	τεῦ } D.		
	τέω P.		

TABLE

The Greek languages of speaking principal nations from the common Doric, and Æolic dialect and idiom far as relates to will be found su

The variation of words being so comprised in an to explain the

1. The Attic

σ into ξ
σσ into
σ into
η into

And th

2. Th

η
ε

First Declension of Substantives

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Gen. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Dat. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Acc. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Gen. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Dat. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Acc. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		

Second Declension

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Gen. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Dat. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Acc. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Gen. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Dat. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Acc. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		

First Declension of Substantives

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Gen. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Dat. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Acc. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Gen. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Dat. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Acc. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		

Second Declension

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Gen. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Dat. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Acc. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Gen. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Dat. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Acc. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		

Second Declension

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Gen. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Dat. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Acc. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Gen. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Dat. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		
Acc. G. D. A. V. NAV. GD. N. G. D. A. V.		

THIRD DECLENSION.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
D. A. V.	NAV.GD.	N.G. D.A.V.
is, ar, ir.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.
I, D.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
G. D. A. V.	NAV.GD.	N.G. D.A.V.
is, ar, ir.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.
is, ar, P.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.
I, D.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
K. V. G. D. A.	NAV.GD.	N.G. D.A.V.
is, ar, ir.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.
is, ar, P.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.
I, D.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.

DECLENSION OF CONTRACTED NOUNS.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
G. D. A. V.	NAV.GD.V.	N.G. D.A.V.
is, ar, ir.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.
is, ar, P.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.
I, D.	as, ar.	as, ar, ir.

SUBJUNCTIVE ARTICLE.

Masc.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
	N. G.	D. A.	NA.	GD.	N. G.	D. A.
Com.	ὄς, οὗ,	ὦ, ὅν.	|	ὦ, οἷν,	|	οἶ, ὧν, οἷς, οὓς.
	ὁ P.	ὅρον, ὅρω A.				ὀρέων, ὀρέοισι I.
		ὄρεν D.				ὄρων Att.
		ὀρέω I.				
		ὀρreo Æ.				
		τοῦ, τῷ, τὸν I. D.				

Fem.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
	N. G.	D. A.	NA.	GD.	N. G.	D. A.
Com.	ἡ, ἥς, ἥ, ἥν.	|	α, αἷν.	|	αἶ, ᾧν, αἷς, αἷ.	
	ῥῆς, ῥῇ, ῥήν I.				ῥῆς I.	
	ἃ, ῥὰς, ῥῇ, ῥᾶν D.					

FIRST DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
	N. G.	D. A.	V. NAV.	GD.	N. G.	D. A. V.
Com.	{ ας, α, αν, α.	|	α, αιν.	|	αι, ᾧν, αἷς, αἷ.	
	ου,					
	ῆς, ῆ, ῆν, ῆ.					
	ῆς, έω, ῆ, ῆν&εα,				έων, ῆς&ῆσαι, εας I.	
	ας, α, α, αν,				ᾶν D. αἷσι A. αἷς Æ.	
	α, αο Æ.				ᾶων Æ.	
	ω by Crasis from εω P.					

SECOND DECLENSION.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
	N. G.	D. A.	V. NAV.	GD.	N. G.	D. A. V.
Com.	{ α,	αν, α.	|	α, αιν.	|	αι, ᾧν, αἷς, αἷ.
	ῆς, ῆ,					
	ῆ, ῆν, ῆ.					
	ῆ, ῆς, ῆ, ῆν I.				έων, ῆς & ῆσαι I. A.	
	α, ας, α, αν D.				ᾶν, αἷσι D.	
					ᾶων Æ.	

THIRD DECLENSION.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
	N. G. D. A. V.	NAV.GD.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha\varsigma, \\ \omega\upsilon, \varphi, \omega\nu, \\ \omega\nu, \\ \omega\iota\omicron \text{ I.} \\ \omega \text{ D.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega, \omega\iota\nu. \\ \omega\tilde{\iota}\nu \text{ I.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega\iota, \omega\upsilon\varsigma, \omega\iota. \\ \omega\nu, \omega\tilde{\iota}\varsigma, \\ \alpha, \alpha, \alpha. \\ \alpha\tilde{\omega}\nu \text{ P.} \alpha\iota\sigma\iota \text{ I. A.} \\ \omega\varsigma \& \\ \omega\varsigma \text{ D.} \end{array} \right.$

FOURTH DECLENSION.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
	N. G. D. A. V.	NAV.GD.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega\varsigma, \\ \omega, \varphi, \omega\nu, \\ \omega\nu, \\ \omega\omicron, \varphi\omicron \text{ P.} \\ \omega \text{ D.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega, \varphi\nu. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi, \omega\varsigma, \varphi. \\ \omega\nu, \varphi\varsigma, \\ \omega, \omega. \end{array} \right.$

FIFTH DECLENSION.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
	N. & V. G. D. A.	NAV.GD.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha, \iota, \upsilon, \\ \omega, \nu, \rho, \omega\varsigma, \iota, \alpha. \\ \sigma, \xi, \psi, \nu. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon, \omega\tilde{\iota}\nu. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\varsigma, \omega\nu, \sigma\iota, \alpha\varsigma, \epsilon\varsigma. \\ \alpha, \xi\iota, \alpha, \alpha. \\ \psi\iota. \\ \epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota \& \epsilon\sigma\iota \text{ P.} \end{array} \right.$

FIRST DECLENSION OF CONTRACTED NOUNS.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
	N. G. D. A. V.	NAV.GD.V.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\varsigma, \epsilon\omicron\varsigma, \epsilon\tilde{\iota}, \epsilon\alpha, \epsilon\varsigma. \\ \epsilon\varsigma, \eta, \epsilon\varsigma. \\ \omega\upsilon\varsigma, \epsilon\iota, \\ \omega\varsigma, \omega\varsigma, \omega\varsigma. \\ \epsilon\upsilon\varsigma \text{ \AA.} \eta\nu \text{ A.} \\ \& \text{ D.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\epsilon, \epsilon\omicron\iota\nu, \epsilon\epsilon. \\ \eta, \omega\tilde{\iota}\nu, \eta. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\epsilon\varsigma, \epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu, \epsilon\sigma\iota, \epsilon\alpha\varsigma, \epsilon\epsilon\varsigma. \\ \epsilon\iota\varsigma, \acute{\omega}\nu, \epsilon\iota\varsigma, \epsilon\iota\varsigma. \\ \epsilon\alpha, \epsilon\alpha, \epsilon\alpha. \\ \eta, \eta. \\ \alpha\varsigma \text{ A.} \\ \epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota \text{ I. P.} \end{array} \right.$

SECOND DECLENSION.

Sing.					Dual.		Plur.						
N. G. D. A. V.					NAV.GD.		N. G. D. A. V.						
Com.	{	1ς, εως, ει, ιν, ι.			εε, εοιν.		εις, εων, εσι, εις, εις.						
		ιος, ιι,			ιε, ιοιν.		ιεις, ιων, ισι.						
		ι, ι, ι.					ια, ια, ια.						
		eos, ει,					ιας, ιες, } I.						
		ηος, ηι P.					η.		ees, eas, ees, }				

THIRD DECLENSION.

Sing.				Dual.		Plur.			
N. G. D. A. V.				NAV.GD.		N. G. D. A. V.			
Com.	{	ευς, εος, ει, εα, ευ. υς υ	εος, ει, υν, υ.	|	εε, εοιν.	|	εεις, εων, ευσι, εας, εεις. εις,	εις, εις.	
		ευς Æ. ηι, ηα I. εως & η P. ους A. ηος & α A. ειως I. εος B. ηος & ειως Æ.		ηει I. ηοιν. ηεις, ηων, ηεσσι, ηας, ηεις I. ης Att. ησι I.		εα, εσι P. εα, εα. εσσι I. P.			

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Sing.					Dual.		Plur.			
N. G. D. A. V.					NA.GD.V.		N. G. D. A. V.			
Com.	{	ω, όος, όι, όα, όι.			ω, οιν, ω.			οι, ων, οϊς, ους, οι.		
		ως, ους, οϊ, ω.								
		ω A.								
		ων Æ.								
		ουν I.								

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. G. D. A.V.	N.A.G.D.V.	N. G. D.A.V.
Com. <i>ας, ατος, ατι, ας, ας.</i>	| <i>ατε, άτοιιν, ατε.</i>	| <i>ατα, άτων, ασι, ατα.</i>
Sync. <i>ας, αϊ,</i>	<i>αε, άοιν, αε.</i>	<i>αα, άων, αα.</i>
Cras. <i>ως, ς,</i>	<i>α, ϣν, α.</i>	<i>α, ων, α.</i>

DIALECTS OF PRONOUNS.

'Εγώ.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	<i>ἐγώ,</i>	{ <i>ἐμοῦ,</i> <i>μοῦ,</i>	{ <i>ἐμοί,</i> <i>μοί,</i> <i>ἑμοιγε.</i>	{ <i>ἐμέ,</i> <i>μέ.</i>
Att.	<i>ἐγωγε,</i>			
Dor.	{ <i>ἐγώνη,</i> <i>ἐγών,</i> <i>ἐγωνγα,</i>			
Æol.	<i>ἐγών,</i>	<i>ἐμεῦ,</i>	<i>ἐμὶν &</i>	
Ion.		<i>ἐμεῦ.</i>	<i>ἐμίνε.</i>	
		<i>ἐμοῖο.</i>		
		<i>ἐμέο.</i>		
		<i>ἐμοῦθεν.</i>		
		<i>ἐμέοθεν, Parag.</i>		
		<i>ἐμέθεν, Sync.</i>		
Poët.		<i>ἐμεῖο.</i>		
Boeot.	{ <i>ἰώγα,</i> <i>ἰώνγα,</i> <i>ἰών.</i>	{ <i>γῶ,</i> <i>γών,</i> <i>ἑών.</i>		
Et. Gr. Gr.				S

Dual.

	Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
Com.	νώ,	νών.
Dor.	ἄμμε.	
Æol.	ἄμμε.	
Poët.	νώϊ,	νώϊν.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ἡμεῖς,	ἡμῶν,	ἡμῖν,	ἡμᾶς.
Dor.	{ ἄμμες, ἄμμες,	{ ἄμῶν, ἄμέων,	ἄμῖν,	ἄμᾶς.
Æol.	ἄμμες,	{ ἄμμων, ἄμμέων,	{ ἄμμιν, ἄμμι,	{ ἄμμε, ἄμμας.
Ion.	ἡμέες,	ἡμέων,		ἡμέας.
Poët.		ἡμείων,	ἡμῖν.	

Σύ.

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	σύ,	σοῦ,	σοί,	σέ.
Dor.	{ τὸ, τύγα, τύνη,	{ σοῦ, τεῦ, τοῦ, τσοῖο,	τοί,	{ τὲ & τύ.
Æol.		{ σοῦ, τεῦ.		
Ion.	σύγο,	{ σοῖο, σέο.		

	Gen.	Dat.
Poët.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\epsilon\iota\omicron \text{ and } \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\omega, \\ \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu, \text{ Parag.} \\ \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\nu, \text{ Sync.} \\ \sigma\epsilon\theta\theta\epsilon\nu. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\acute{\iota}\nu, \\ \tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu \text{ and } \tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu. \end{array} \right.$

Dual.

	Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
Com.	$\sigma\phi\tilde{\omega}$,	$\sigma\phi\tilde{\omega}\nu$.
Dor.	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon$,	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\iota$.
Æol.	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon$,	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\iota$.
Poët.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\phi\tilde{\omega}\acute{\iota}, \\ \sigma\phi\tilde{\omega}, \end{array} \right.$	$\sigma\phi\tilde{\omega}\acute{\iota}\nu$.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\tilde{\omega}\nu$,	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$,	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$.
Dor.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma, \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\varsigma, \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\iota\nu, \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\iota, \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\alpha\varsigma. \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\alpha\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$
Æol.	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\tilde{\omega}\nu, \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\omega}\nu, \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\iota\nu, \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\iota, \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\alpha\varsigma. \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\alpha\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$
Ion.	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\varsigma$,	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\omega}\nu$,		$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$.
Poët.	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon\varsigma$,	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tilde{\omega}\nu$,	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$.	

Οἱ.

Singular.

	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	$\omicron\tilde{\omega}$,	$\omicron\acute{\iota}$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\acute{\iota}$,	$\tilde{\epsilon}$.
Dor.	$\epsilon\tilde{\omega}$,	$\omicron\acute{\iota}$,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\acute{\iota}\nu,^1 \\ \nu\acute{\iota}\nu. \end{array} \right.$
Poët.			$\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}$.

¹ Μιν, when used for *ejus*, *ipsius*, or *illius*, is undeclined, and signifies *himself*, *herself*, *themselves*.

	Gen.	Acc.
Æol.	εὖ.	
Ion.	ἔο,	ἔε.
Poët.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{εἶο.} \\ \text{ἔοθεν, Parag.} \\ \text{ἔθεν, Sync.} \end{array} \right.$	

Dual.

	Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
Com.	σφεῖ,	σφίν.
Poët.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{σφωῖε,} \\ \text{σφεῖε,} \end{array} \right.$	σφωίν.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	σφεῖς,	σφῶν,	σφίσι,	σφᾶς.
Dor.	σφές,			σφέ.
Ion.	σφέες,	σφέων,	σφίν,	σφέας and σφέα.
Poët.		σφείων,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{σφι,} \\ \text{σφίν,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{σφέ.} \end{array} \right.$
	M. F. N.		M. F. N.	
Com.	Σὸς, σή, σόν.		Com. Ὀς, ῆ, ὦν.	
Dor.	τεὸς, τεὰ, τεόν.		Poët. ἐὸς, ἐή, ἐόν.	

τῆνος for ἐκείνος, D.

From the plural, ἡμέτερος, ἡμετέρα, ἡμέτερον, Dor. ἀμὸς, ἀμὰ (Poët. ἀμῆ), ἀμὸν ὑμὸς, ὑμῆ or ὑμὰ, ὑμὸν, for ὑμέτερος, ὑμετέρα, ὑμέτερον· σφὸς, σφῆ or σφὰ, σφὸν, for σφέτερος, σφετέρα, σφέτερον· οὗτος, and ἐκείνος, Æol.

The Attics, in speaking of a thing immediately present, and pointing it out as with the finger, add ι at the end of a word: as, οὗτοςι, τουτουι, τουτονι· the neuter τοῦτο they make τουτοι, and often τουτι. In the plural, for ταῦτα they say ταυτι. So ἐκείνοσι, ἐκείνουι, &c.

The Ionians prefix *ε* to the last syllable of these pronouns immediately before the long vowels : as, Sing. οὗτος, τουτέου, τουτέω. Dual, τουτέω, τουτέοιν. Plur. τουτέων, τουτέοισι, τουτέους· so αὐτή, ταυτέης· so αὐτὸς, αὐτέου, αὐτέω. And also in the compound pronouns : as, ἐμαυτέου, ἐμαυτέω, and ἐμωυτέου, ἐμωυτέω· σεαυτέου, σεωυτέω, ἐωυτέω.

DIALECTS IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ω, εἰς, εἰ, | εἶτον, εἶτον, | ὀμεν, εἶτε, οὐσι.		
ης, η, Æol.		ομες, οντι Dor.
εις, ε, Dor.		& Lacon.

Imperfect and Second Aorist.

ον, ες, ε, | εἶτον, ἔτην, | ὀμεν, εἶτε, ον.	
εσκον, εσκες, εσκε, without the augment, I. & P.	οσαν B.

First Future.

ω, εἰς, εἰ, | εἶτον, εἶτον, | ὀμεν, εἶτε, οὐσι.	
ιῶ, ιεῖς, ιεῖ, | ιεῖτον, ιεῖτον, | ιοῦμεν, ιεῖτε, ιοῦσι Att.	
ῶ, εῖς, εῖ, | εῖτον, εῖτον, | { ὀῦμες, } εῖτε, { οὔντι, } D.	
έω, έεις, έει, Ion. and Poët. in verbs of the fifth conjugation.	{ εὔμες, }

First Aorist.

α, ας, ε, | ατω, ἄτω, | αμεν, ατε, αν.
αατω, αατες, αατε, I.P. αμεσ D. αααν B.

Preterite Perfect.

α, ας, ε, | ατω, ατω, | αμεν, ατε, ασι.
αμεσ D. αατε D.
αν B.

αα, αας, αε, &c. in some, I.

Pluperfect.

εν, ες, ε, | ετω, ἐτω, | εμεν, ετε, εισαν.
ην, ης, η, A. & D. εμεσ D. εσαν A. & I.
εν, εε, I.

Second Future.

ω, εις, ει, | ετω, ετω, | ομεν, ειτε, ουσι.
ομεσ, ουντι, ευντι D.
εω, εεις, εει, εετω, &c. Ion.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
ε, ἐτω,	|	ετω, ἐτω,	|	ατε, ἐτωσαν.
				ευντων Att. sape.

First Aorist.

α, ἄτω,	|	ατω, ἄτω,	|	ατε, ἄτωσαν.
				ἄατω A.

Second Aorist.

ε, ἐτω,	|	ετω, ἐτω,	|	ετε, ἐτωσαν.
				ευντων A.

OPTATIVE.

Present, Pret. Sec. Aor. and First and Sec. Fut.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
οἶμι, οἷς, οἱ,	οἶτον, οἶτην,	οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν. οἶμες D.

First Aorist.

αἶμι, αἷς, αἱ,	αἶτον, αἶτην,	αἶμεν, αἶτε, αἶεν. αἶμες Dor.
εἶα, εἶας, εἶε, &c. Æ.		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

In all the tenses.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ω, ῆς, ῆ, ῆσι I.	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ωμεν, ῆτε, ωσι. ομεν P.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Imp. and First Fut.

Perf. and Pluperf.

εἶν.

εἶναι.

έμεν Ion.

έμεν I.

έμεναι I. D. A.

έμεναι I. D. A.

έμμεναι Æ. P.

First Aor.

Sec. Aor. & Sec. Fut.

αἶ.

εἶν.

έμεναι I. D. A.

εν D. εἶεν I.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres.

Perf.

ων, ουσα, ον.

ως, υἱα, ός.

Gen. οτος, υιας, οτος.

οῖσα D.

ὦν Æ. ας, ειρηκῶν for ειρηκώς.

ενσα D. Æ.

ῶσα, ὡς A.

Gen. ὠτος, ὡσης, ὠτος.

First Aor.

ας, ασα, αν.
αις, αισα, αιν Æol.

Second Aor.

ών, οὔσα, όν.
οῖσα D.
εὔσα Æ.

First Fut.

ων, ουσα, ον.
οῖσα D.

Second Fut.

ῶν, δῶσα, οῦν. A.
έων, έουσα, έον I.

DIALECTS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing.

ομαι, η, εται,
εαι I.
ηαι A. P.
ει Att.

Dual.

όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,

Plural.

όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
όμεσθα A. D. I.
όμεθεν Æol.

Imperfect.

όμεην, ου, ετο, | όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην, | όμεθα, εσθε, εντο.
εο I.
εν D.
σκον, σκετο I. P.

Second Aorist.

ην, ης, η, | ητον, ήτην, | ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
εν B. and Ion.

Second Future, and Paulo-post-Future.

ομαι, η, εται, | όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον, | όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
εαι I.
ηαι P. όμεσθα A.

Preterite Perfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
μαι, -αι, ται,	μεθον, θον, θον,	μεθα, θε, νται οἱ μένοι εἰσί. μεσθα Α. αται Ι. Α.

Pluperfect.

μην, -ο, το,	μεθον, θον, θην,	μεθα, θε, ντο οἱ μένοι ἦσαν. μεσθα Α. ατο Ι. Α.
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First Aorist.

θην, θης, θη,	θητον, θήτην,	θημεν, θητε, θησαν. θεν Ion.
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First Future.

θήσομαι, σῃ, σεται,	θησόμεθον, θήσεσθον, σθον,	θησόμεθα, [εσθε, σονται, μεσθα Α. D,
σαι Ι.		

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ου, έσθω, |	εσθον, έσθων, |	εσθε, έσθωσαν. έο Ion. έσθων Α.

The other tenses undergo no change of dialect.

OPTATIVE.

Pres. First and Sec. Fut. Paulo-post-Fut.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
οίμην, οιο, οιοτο, |	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην, |	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο. οίμεσθα Α. οίατο Ι. Ρ.

First and Second Aorist.

είην, εἴης, εἴη,		εἴητον, ἤτην,		εἶμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν. εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶεν Sync. εἶμεν D.
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SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ωμαι, ῆ, ῆται, εαι Ion. ῆαι P.	ώμεθον, ἡσθον, ἡσθον,	ώμεθα, ἡσθε, ὠνται. ώμεσθα A.

First and Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ᾶ, ῆς, ῆ, εω, εῆς, ἐῆσι, &c. I.	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ᾶμεν, ῆτε, ᾶσι. ᾶμες Dor. ᾶντι Dor. εομεν } Ion. Poët. ειομεν } ομεν Syst.

INFINITIVE.

First and Second Aorist.

ῆναι.

ἡμεραι Dor. ἦμεν Ion.

DIALECTS IN THE MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

First Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
άμην, ω, ατο, αο I. α Dor.	άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην,	άμεθα, ασθε, αντο. μεσθα A.

Second Aorist.

όμην, ου, ετο, · | όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην, | όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.
μεσθα A.

First Future.

ομαι, η, εται, | όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον, | όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
οὔμαι, η̃, ει̃ται D. & A.
εὔμαι D. εαι Ion.
ει A.

Second Future.

οὔμαι, η̃, ει̃ται, | οὔμεθον, ει̃σθον, ει̃σθον, | οὔμεθα, ει̃σθε, οὔνται.
εας I. εεσθε, εονται I.
ομαι, } ηαι P.
εὔμαι, }

PARTICIPLE.

Second Future.

τυπούμενος.
εύμενος Dor. Æol.

IMPERATIVE.

First Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
αι, άσθω,	| ασθον, άσθων,	| ασθε, άσθασαν.
		άσθων A.

In the other tenses and persons the variations of Dialect are the same as in the case of active and passive verbs.

DIALECTS OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

INDICATIVE.

Present 1 Conjug.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
είω—ώ, εις, ει̃,	| ει̃τον, ει̃τον,	| οὔμεν, ει̃τε, οὔσι.
		εὔμεν,
		& οὔντι Dor.
		εὔσι Æ.

Present 2.

άω— <i>ᾱ</i> , <i>ᾱς</i> , <i>ᾱ</i>,	|	<i>ᾱτον</i> , <i>ᾱτον</i>,	|	<i>ᾱμεν</i> , <i>ᾱτε</i> , <i>ᾱσι</i> .
<i>ᾱ</i> , <i>ῆς</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,		<i>ῆτον</i> , &c. Dor.		
<i>όω</i> , <i>όας</i> , <i>όας</i> ,				<i>όωμεν</i> , &c. Poët.
<i>έω</i> , <i>έεις</i> , <i>έει</i> , &c. Ion.				

Present 3.

<i>όω</i> — <i>ᾱ</i> , <i>οῖς</i> , <i>οῖ</i>,	|	<i>οὔτον</i> , <i>οὔτον</i>,	|	<i>οὔμεν</i> , <i>οὔτε</i> , <i>οὔσι</i> .
				<i>οὔμες</i> , <i>οὔντι</i> Dor.

Imperfect 1.

<i>ουν</i> , <i>εις</i> , <i>ει</i>,	|	<i>εἶτον</i> , <i>εἶτην</i>,	|	<i>οὔμεν</i> , <i>εἶτε</i> , <i>ουν</i> .
<i>εσκον</i> , &c. Poët. Ion.				<i>εὔν</i> Dor.
<i>ειν</i> Att.				

Imperfect 2.

<i>ων</i> , <i>ας</i> , <i>α</i>,	|	<i>ατον</i> , <i>άτην</i>,	|	<i>ᾱμεν</i> , <i>ᾱτε</i> , <i>ων</i> .
<i>ης</i> , <i>η</i> ,		<i>ῆτον</i> , <i>ήτην</i> Dor.		<i>εν</i> Ion.
<i>ασκον</i> , &c. Ion.				
<i>αα</i> Poët.				

Imperfect 3.

<i>ουν</i> , <i>ους</i> , <i>ου</i>,	|	<i>οὔτον</i> , <i>ούτην</i>,	|	<i>οὔμεν</i> , <i>οὔτε</i> , <i>ουν</i> .
<i>σκον</i> , &c. Ion.				<i>οσαν</i> B.

IMPERATIVE.

Present 1.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
<i>ει</i> , <i>είτω</i>,	|	<i>εἶτον</i> , <i>είτων</i>,	|	<i>εἶτε</i> , <i>είτωσαν</i> .
<i>es</i> , &c. Ion.				<i>οὔντων</i> Att.

Present 2.

α, ἄτω, ἔτω, ἄτω, ἔτω, ἄτε, ἄτωτω.
 as Poet. ἄτω & ἔτω as Att.

OPTATIVE

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
οἶμαι, ὦς, ἦ	οἶτω, οἶτω,	οἶω, οἶτε, οἶω
οἶψ, οἶψ, οἶψ ἄλ. ἄλ.		
ψῶ, ψῶ, ψῶ ἄλ. ἄλ.		

Present 2.

οἶμαι, ὦς, ἦ	οἶτω, οἶτω,	οἶω, οἶτε, οἶω
οἶψ, οἶψ, οἶψ ἄλ. ἄλ.		

Present 3.

οἶμαι, ὦς, ἦ	οἶτω, οἶτω,	οἶω, οἶτε, οἶω
οἶψ, οἶψ, οἶψ ἄλ. ἄλ.		
ψῶ, ψῶ, ψῶ ἄλ. ἄλ.		

FUTURE 1.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
ἔω, ἔω, ἔω	ἔω, ἔω	ἔω, ἔω, ἔω
ἔω, ἔω, ἔω		

Present 2.

ἔω, ἔω, ἔω	ἔω, ἔω	ἔω, ἔω, ἔω
ἔω, ἔω, ἔω		
ἔω, ἔω, ἔω		

INFINITIVE.

Present 1. εἶν.

εἶμεν Ion. εἶμεναι Att. εἶν Dor. ἦν & εἰς Æol. ἡμεναι Poët.

Present 2. ᾶν.

ᾶμεναι Att. ἦν Dor. αἰς Æol. ἀν Poët. ἡμεναι Poët.

Present 3. οὔν.

οὔμεναι Att. οἰς & οἶν Æol. εὔν Dor. ὀμμεναι Poët.

The Passive and Middle Voices are here omitted.

Dialects of Verbs in μι.

INDICATIVE.

Present 1 Conjug.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἡμι, ἡς, ἡσι,	ἔτον, ἔτον,	εἰμεν, εἴτε, εἴσι. έντι Dor.
ἡτι,	ἡτον, ἡτον,	έαμεν, έασι Ion. ἡμεν, ἡτε, ἡντι Dor.

Present 2.

ἡμι, ἡς, ἡσι,	ατον, ατον,	αμεν, ατε, ᾶσι. άντι Dor. έασι Ion.
ατι Dor.		

Present 3.

ωμι, ως, ωσι,	οτον, οτον,	ομεν, οτε, ουσι. ωντι Dor. όασι Ion.
ωτι Dor.		

Present 4.

υμι, υς, υσι,	υτον, υτον,	υμεν, υτε, ὕσι. υντι Dor. ύασι Ion.
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Imperfect, and Second Aorist 1.

ην, ης, η, | ετον, έτην, | εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
 εα Ion. ee Ion. εν Bæot.
 ουν, εις, ει, &c. Att.
 σκον, σκες, σκε Poët. Ion.

Imperfect 2.

ην, ης, η, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, ασαν.
 ων, ας, α, &c. Att. αν Bæot.
 σκον, σκες, σκε Poët. Ion.

Second Aorist 2.

εστην, ης, η, | ητον, ήτην, | ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
 ασαν I.
 στασκον Ion. ατον, ατην, &c. Poët. εστην Bæot.

Imperfect, and Second Aorist 3.

ων, ως, ω, | οτον, ότην, | ομεν, οτε, οσαν.
 ουν, ους, ου, &c. Att. ον Bæot.
 σκον, σκες, σκε Poët. Ion.

Imperfect 4.

υν, υς, υ, | υτον, ύτην, | υμεν, υτε, υσαν.
 υσκον, &c. Ion.

IMPERATIVE.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ετι, έτω,	ετον, έτων,	ετε, έτωσαν.
α Dor.		
η Æol. Poët.		
εε-ει, είτω, &c. Att.		

Present 2.

αθι, άτω, | ατον, άτων, | ατε, άτωσαν.
 η Æol. α Dor. Att.

Present 3.

οἶ, ὄτω, &c.

(ου Att. contract.) ωθι Poët. οι Dor.

OPTATIVE.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶην, εἶης, εἶη,	εἶητον, εἶήτην,	εἶήμεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν.
		εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν Syn.

Present 2.

αἶην, αἶης, αἶη,	αἶητον, αἶήτην,	αἶήμεν, αἶητε, αἶησαν.
ῥήν, ῥῆς, ῥῆ Poët.		αἶμεν, αἶτε, αἶεν Syn.

Present 3.

οἶην, οἶης, οἶη,	οἶητον, οἶήτην,	οἶήμεν, οἶητε, οἶησαν.
ῶην, ῶης, ῶη Att.		οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν Syn.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ῶ, ῥς, ῥ,	ῥτον, ῥτον,	ῶμεν, ῥτε, ῶσι.
έω, έης, έρσι, &c. Ion.		έωμεν Ion.
εἰω } Poët.		ειωμεν } Poët.
ῥω }		ειομεν }

Present 2.

ῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ,	ᾶτον, ᾶτον,	ῶμεν, ᾶτε, ῶσι.
εἰω } Poët.		
ῥω }		

Present 3.

ῶ, ῶς, ῶ,	ῶτον, ῶτον,	ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι.
ῶσι Ion.		
ωω, ὦης, ὦη Poët.		

INFINITIVE.

Present 1.

έναι.

έμεναι, & ήμεναι I. P.

έμεν Ion.

Second Aorist 1.

εἶναι.

έμεναι Dor.

έμεν Ion. εἶναι Poët.

Present 2.

άναι.

άμεναι Dor. άμεν Ion.

Second Aorist 2.

ήναι.

ήμεναι Dor. ήμεν Ion.

Present 3.

όναι.

όμεναι Att. Dor.

όμεν Ion.

Second Aorist 3.

οὔναι.

όμεναι Att. Dor.

όμεν Ion. όναι Poët.

Present 4.

ύναι.

ύμεναι Att. Dor.

ύμεν Ion.

Dialects of the Passive Voice of Verbs in μς.

INDICATIVE.

Present 1 Conjug.

εμαι, εσαι, εται.

εαι Ion.

η Att.

Present 2.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

αμαι, ασαι, αται, ' άμείη, αείη, αείη, ' ίμείη, εείη, εται.

εαι Ion.

η Att.

Imperfect 1.

έμην,	εσο,	ετο.
ήμην, &c. A.	εο Ion.	
	ου Ion.	
	ευ Dor.	

Imperfect 2.

άμην, ασο, ατο.	
αο Ion.	3 Plural έστράατο Ion.
ω Att.	

Imperfect 3.

όμην, οσο, οτο.
ου Att.

IMPERATIVE.

Present 1.

εσο, έσθω.
εο Ion.
ου Att.
ευ Dor.

Present 2.

ασο, άσθω.
αο Ion.
ω Att.

Present 3.

οσο, όσθω.
οο Ion.
ου Att.
αι Dor.

Dialects of the Middle Voice of Verbs in μι.

INDICATIVE.

Second Aorist 1.

έμην, εσο, ετο.
εο Ion.
ου Att.
ευ Dor.

Second Aorist 3.

όμην, οσο, οτο.
οο Ion.
ου Att.

IMPERATIVE.

Second Aorist 1.

έσο, έσθω.

εο Ion.

ου Att.

εν Dor.

Second Aorist 3.

όσο, όσθω.

οο Ion.

ου Att.

In the terminations of the Adverb and Conjunction few variations of dialect occur; for instance, σθεν and σθε are put forθεν and θε, and the contrary in adverbs signifying place or situation: as,

όπισθεν for όπισθεν, *behind*;βαβαιαξ for βαβαί, O *strange!*αληθέως, Ionic, for αληθώς, *truly*;πόκα for πότε, *formerly*;όκα and όκκα for ότε, *when*;μès for μèn, *indeed*;αιès for αιè, *always*;μόγισ for μόλις, *scarcely*;δῆ, Attic, for δè, *but*;ἐνθαῦτα for ἐνταῦθα, *here*;ἐνδε for ἐνδον, *within*;κάλως for καλώς, *well*;εἰκά for εἵκην, *if*;ἐμπροθεν for ἐμπροσθεν, *before*;ἄλλοτα, Doric, for ἄλλοτε, *otherwise*.

Among the Prepositions are found,

ἀμπι for ἀμφι, *around*;

ἀπάι for ἀπό.

διαί for διά.

ζα for δια in composition:

as, ζαβάλλειν for διαβάλ-

λειν, *to calumniate*, Æol.

ειν for ἐν.

ἐνι for ἐν.

καταί for κατά.

παραι for παρά.

πάρ for παρὰ, Dor.

ποτι for πρός.

ύπαι for ύπό, Poetic.

ώς for εις, Attic.

Combinations and Abbreviations of Letters.

αι	αι	μῖ	μὰρ	εα	στα
αλ	άλ	μῖ	μεθ	εη	στι
αν	άν	μῖ	μεν	εχ	σχι
απο	ἀπο	μῖ	μέν	εη	ται
αυτ	αὐτοῦ	μῖ	μετὰ	εη	ταῖς
γαρ	γάρ	μῖ	οἶον	εα	τὰς
γεν	γεν	μῖ	ος	εη	τήν
δε	δὲ	μῖ	ου	εη	τῆς
δια	διὰ	μῖ	οὐτος	εη	το
ει	εἰ	μῖ	παρὰ	εη	τὸ
ειναι	εἶναι	μῖ	περ	εη	τὸν
ελ	ἐλ	μῖ	περὶ	εη	τοῦ
εν	ἐν	μῖ	πρ	εη	τοῦ
εξ	ἐξ	μῖ	πρὸ	εη	του
ερ	ἐρ	μῖ	ρῶ	εη	τη
ευ	εὐ	μῖ	σαν	εη	τρ
ην	ῆν	μῖ	σθ	εη	τῶν
και	καὶ	μῖ	σθαι	εη	των
και	καὶ	μῖ	σπ	εη	υι
κατα	κατὰ	μῖ	σσ	εη	υι
		μῖ	στ	εη	υπ

THE END.



